BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1822. [NUMBER 1536.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINE, in this month is as follows.

London Market per Pipe Rs. 607, or in bottle 16 Rs. per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT.
Actg. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
2d February 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday the 8th Instant at noon, will be sold at the General Sale Room in the Bunder, Sundry lots of NORTHERN PIECE GOODS.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT.
Actg. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in charge.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
1st February 1822.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

ROCKINGHAM,

OF 500 TONS,

CAPT. GEORGE WAUGH,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, being 7 feet between decks, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Will sail the end of March.—For freight or passage apply at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM MILBURN in Apollo-street, where a plan of the accommodations may be seen,

Bombay, February 1st 1822.

For Freight or Passage

TO CALCUTTA,

THE SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD

CAPT. EDWARD OAKES,

WILL sail on or about the 6th of this Month and calls at Tellicherry. For particulars apply to the Commander onboard, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 2d February 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. Mackintosh & Hamilton,

A CHEST of Silver Plate and Plated ware, containing a complete Dinner and Breakfast set: the whole of the newest fashion.

Bombay 29th January 1822.

Naval Contract,

TRINCOMALIE.

IN pursuance of instructions I have received from the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy Resident at this Port, I shall be ready to receive Tenders to supply by Contract a quantity of Teak Timber and Plank from the Coast of Malabar not exceeding 450 or less than 400 loads, each load to contain 50 cubic feet, under the conditions herein specified, viz.

The quantity of Timber, &c. to be delivered before the end of October 1822, shall not be less than 200 loads, and the whole to be delivered before the end of April 1823.

All the said Timber, &c. shall be delivered alongside the Wharf at the Naval Yard at Trincomalie.

The quantities of each of the three descriptions of Timber in Logs, to be supplied in equal proportions, and with every 100 loads of Timber in logs, 50 loads in Plank are to be delivered in equal parts of 4 and 3 inches in thickness.

Proposals of Prices are to be tendered in Madras Currency, or in Sterling money at a rate per load, for each of the following descriptions of Timber and Plank.

	R.	A.	P.	
1st, Logs from 40 to 50 feet in length, and to measure from 80 to 120 cubic feet.				Per load.
2d, Logs from 30 to 40 feet in length, and to measure from 50 to 80 cubic feet.				do.
3d, Logs from 20 to 30 feet in length, and to measure from 25 to 50 cubic feet.				do.
4th, Plank of 4 inches in thickness, from 30 to 40 feet in length, and in no part less than 12 inches in breadth.				do.
5th, Plank of 4 inches in thickness, from 25 to 30 feet in length, and in no part less than 11 inches in breadth.				do.
6th, Plank of 3 inches in thickness, from 25 to 35 feet in length, and in no part less than 11 inches in breadth.				do.
7th, Plank of 3 inches in thickness, from 20 to 25 feet in length, and in no part less than 10 inches in breadth.				do.

As the Trees in their round form would in many respects be inconvenient but particularly so in regard to stowage, every tree is to be partly hewn on all it's sides so that it approaches a square, or that the remaining parts of the circle be only equal to half of the flat surfaces or sides. In the measurement of both Timber and Plank the dimensions are to be taken clear of the sap, the whole to be of good quality and free from defects.

If on the delivery any small defects shall be discovered in the timber and plank, the same will be received, but such abatement must be made as shall be considered equitable by the Officers of the Naval Yard and the Contractor, or some person appointed to attend on his behalf.

On the delivery of the said timber and plank, it is to be surveyed and measured by the Officers of the Naval Yard, when Government Bills of exchange on the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy in London payable at Ninety days after sight, will be granted, for the amount of the Timber, &c. delivered, or Bills payable at Madras or Calcutta, at the option of the Contractor, but such choice being made, no future alteration can be admitted.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to me at Trincomalie; and the person or persons who shall engage in a Contract for the above mentioned supplies, is, or are to become bound in the sum of One Thousand Madras Rupees for the due performance of the same.

Tenders to my address will be received until noon of the 25th March next, when they will be opened in the presence of the Commissioner and the respective Officers of the yard, and the lowest Tender if approved of, accepted.

Separate and distinct Tenders will be received at the same time, and under similar circumstances and conditions for an equal quantity of Timber and Plank from Rangoon.

Tenders on His Majesty's Service to my address to be endorsed in the corner "Tender for supplying Timber from Malabar, or from Rangoon" as the case may be.

(Signed) J. BALLINGALL,
N. Storekeeper.

NAVAL YARD, TRINCOMALIE,
3d December 1821.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW *HYSON TEA.*

WHOLE Chests		Rupees
..*per Chest*		100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....*per Box*		50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. ...	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....*per ½ Tub*		11

ALSO

WINES AND *LIQUORS,*

Hodgson's Pale Ale.....*per doz.*		10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND READY FOR DELIVERY

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY

KALENDAR

AND

REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1822,

WITH

AN ALMANACK

PRICE 10 BOMBAY RUPEES.

ALSO

THE INDIAN

KALENDAR

SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES

According to the various modes

OF RECKONING TIME

AMONGST

THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMANS & MALABARIANS.

For the year of Christ	1822,
Vekramajit	1878-79,
Salbahan	1743-44,
Malabar	997-98,
Yezdezerd	1191-92,
and	
Hejree	1237-38,

PRICE 2½ BOMBAY RUPEES.

The Gentlemen at outstations are respectfully informed that copies will be forwarded for sale, to MR. THOMAS GRIFFITH, *Seroor*; MR. LEWIS COLLETT, *Surat*; MR. C. TUCKER, *Baroda* and *Kaira*; and MR. PH. MURZELLO, *Broach.*

Courier Office, 2d February 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their Employers and the Public, that the Rockingham, Capt. Waugh, has brought them A small supply of Hams and Cheese, Confectionery from Hoffman, an assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Blue, Willow, and Village Pattern Dinner & Dessert Services, Embossed and enamelled China Dessert Services, Embossed and enamelled China Breakfast Do.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received from Mr. Ackerman of London for Sale on commission, by the Rockingham, A great variety of colour Boxes of Sizes, Mahogany, Rosewood and Tunbridge ware, a few travelling colour Boxes, Boxes of Chalk fitted up complete; Coloured Chalks and Italian Do. Camel's Hair Pencils, white and Black India Rubber, Ivories for Miniatures, Ackerman's Black Lead Pencils, Brookman's Do. of various degrees, Steel and Brass Port Crayons and Stamps for Chalk Drawing.

Bristol paper, Royal, Demy, Super Royal, Medium and Imperial; Drawing paper HP. *all insides*, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal, Imperial, Columbier, Double Elephant and Antiquarian.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

SALE OF
WINES.

KEMPT AND CO.

ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms.

THE Undermentioned Wines, of good quality, the property of Gentlemen embarked for Europe.

This affords an opportunity to intending Purchasers of laying in a stock of excellent Wine at moderate rates.

L. P. Madeira of different ages.
First Growth English Claret.
Port Wine.
Old Hock.
Barsac.
Frontignac, and
Capital (white) sparkling Champaign.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 7th and 8th inst.
AT THE RESIDENCE
OF
J. A. POPE, Esq.
DECEASED,
ON THE MOUNT ROAD,
(Immediately opposite the House of J. H. Crawford, Esq.),

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, made to present fashion, excellent four post Bedsteads complete, Mahogany Breakfast Table on pillar and claw, Mahogany Card Tables and Sofa Tables to match, on pillar and claw, Prints framed and glazed, Couches on stump legs with castors, Blackwood Chairs with and without arms, Globe Lamps and Wall Shades, Dinner set of Glass ware, a long, Blue, English Dinner service, a handsome Green pattern Dessert service, and Blue China Breakfast ditto, Persian Carpets, Bengal Mats in capital order, a small quantity of Madeira in bottle, and Pipe of ditto, a few Books, some of them valuable, Maps and Charts &c.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

A CARD.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, that they have, at the request of the Gentlemen of the Law, postponed the Sale of the late Sir *W. D. Evans's* Library, until Tuesday the 12th of February.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
GOVERDHUNJEE CURSONJEE,
NEAR THE HOUSE OF
Mhadowdass Sett Ransordass Sett,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th of Feb.
On Account of the Underwriters
TWELVE BALES,
AND SOME LOOSE PIECES
OF
DAMAGED
BROAD CLOTH,
IMPORTED PER SHIP
SAMARANG,
FROM CALCUTTA.

Bombay, 30th January 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

આવતા ગુરૂવારનાં દીને તારીખ ૬ ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨ ને દીને ગીવરઘનજી ફરશનજીની વખારમાં તથા આઘવદાશ રણશેદદાશેઠનાં ઘેરની પડોશમાં જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વીમાવાલાઓને ૬ શાળે ૧૨ ગાંશડી તથા ઘંજએઢ ફુટા ટાકા દામીજ બનાતનાંછે તે વેચશે— એ માલ શ્રી ફલફતેથી આવેઓછે તે વાંહાણ શમારંગ ઉપરથી ઉતરેઓછે *

તા ૩૦ મી જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૨

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,
Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of FIERI FACIAS *at the Suit of* FURDOONJEE LIMJEE *and* FRAMJEE BHICKAJEE *also of Bombay Trading under the name and firm of* LIMJEE BHICAJEE SON *and Co.*

AGAINST

NASSERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE JUSSAWALLA,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the abovenamed defendant.

Lot 1st.—A Dwelling HOUSE, covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situated within the Town Walls at *Cawasjee Patell's Street*, and in the neighbourhood of a House of Coonverjee Ruttonjee.

Lot 2d—One apartment from a Chaul, covered with Tiles, Ditto Ditto at *Moodey's Street*, and in the neighbourhood Ditto Dittto.

Lot 3rd.—A Oart within 3 Bungalos and 2 Stables covered with Tiles situated at Girgone Publick Chopatey's road and in the neighbourhood of a Oart of *Manick Ram Poorow*.

Lot 4th.—Sundry Articles from the Warehouse &c. situated within the Town Walls and in the neighbourhood of a Shop of *Coonverjee Ruttonjee.*

G. F. HUGHES,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
29th January 1822.

શરીફ શેલ

ખબર હુજથી આપીએને શુક્રવાર ને દીને તારીખ ૮ ફેબરીવારી આવતા મહીનાની ફલાફ ૩ ના પાછલા પોરે જાહેર ફરીને જે જગા ઉપર મીલફતછે તે તા વેચાશે તે મીલફત નશરવાંનજી રૂશતમજી જશાવાલાની છે તે શરીફે ટાચ મારીને ફબજ ફીધેલીછે શ્રી ઇંદરાબલ રીફાડર ફોરત ની કીફરીથી ફરકુનજી લીમજી તથા ફરાંમજી લીખાજી તથા છોફરો તથા ફંપની અવની ફરીઆદી બાબદ *

લાટ પેલો ઘર ૧ નલીઆનુ ચાલેલુ ફોટ મધે ફાવશજી પટેલના ઓલામા તેના પડોશમાં ફુંવરજી રતંનજીનુ ઘરછે *

લાટ બીજો ગાલો ૧ ચાલમાનો ફોટ મધે ઓદીના ઓલામા તેના પડોશમા ધરૂંવરજી રતંનજીનુછે *

લાટ ત્રીજો વાડી ૧ તેમા બંગલા ૩ તથા તબેલા ૨ ગીરગાંમમાં ચોપાઠીને રશતે *

લાટ ચોથો ફુફાનનો શામાન ચીનાઇ તથા બીલાતી બીનુજે હોએ—ફુંવરજી રતંજની ફુફાનને પાશે *

શ્રી ચુંબજ ની તારીફ ૨૮ જાનીવારી શંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Warehouse,
JUST IMPORTED,
AND WILL BE SOLD
ON REASONABLE TERMS,

BENGAL Beef, Briskets and Rounds, Europe smoked Hams, Tanna Bacon in flitches, Country Pickles of different kinds, Green and Black Tea, Sugar Candy, China Preserves and a few chests of Sago.

Bombay 1st February 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 4th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

EIGHT excellent Arab Saddle Horses, the property of a gentleman, who has no further use for them, 6 Bays and 2 Grays: they are all remarkable quiet & good goers, two of them have been constantly rode by a Lady. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Bombay 2d February 1822.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS *to* CAPTAIN GIDEON HUTCHINSON'S MAHRATTA DICTIONARY, *are respectfully informed that owing to circumstances mentioned in former advertisements,* CAPTAIN H. *is unable to continue that Work, and their subscriptions will be repaid on application to* MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. *Bombay.*

Mocha 28th Sept 1822.

SALE OF
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS
DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on this day, and on such other day or days as shall be appointed, will be sold by Public Auction at the late dwelling House of the late MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS, the Effects of the said deceased, consisting of Earthen, China and Queens Ware, A large quantity of Glass Ware, consisting of Looking Glasses, cut and plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wine & Water Glasses, Wine Glasses, Sugar and Butter Pots and Basons, A large Assortment of Cabinet Manufacture, consisting of Dining Tables, Side boards, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofa Tables, Ladies dressing Tables, Chairs, dressing Cases, Ladies work Boxes, & Glass Book cases, and Escritoirs, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Washhand Stands, Cots, Medicine Boxes, and others articles of this kind, Some Broad cloths, Shirts and other Cloths & Linen, Chintz of various modern Patterns, China flowered Silk, and Velvets of different colours, Sashes, Spy Glasses, Stockings, Nankeens, and other Articles of the kind, Swords of various kinds, Guns and Pistols Double and Single Barrel'd in Cases by H. Nock and other Makers, Quadrants and Sextants, Day and night Spy Glasses, A quantity of Cornelians for the Europe or China Market, A quantity of Teakwood and Blackwood planks, A quantity of Flat Iron, A quantity or assortment of Ironmongery, A large assortment of useful Books, A quantity of Stationery, A quantity of Madeira, Beer and Brandy in Bottles, A quantity of fine Champaign and French Claret (on Commission), and a variety of other Articles well worthy the attention of Families, Tradesman, Shopkeepeers and other persons.

TERMS.

The purchasers to pay for their Lots on delivery.

The Articles to be cleared before the next appointed auction day, or otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchaser, who shall be held liable to make good any difference that may arise.

The sale will be continued every other day, from eleven till three o'clock.

(BY THE EXECUTORS.)

Bombay 2d Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, of the unadministered goods and chattels of the Estate and Effects of Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, late in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Esq. Registrar of the said Court for the time being—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 29th January 1822.

FREDERICK AYRTON,
PROCTOR,

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Lieutenant A. DELETANG, late of His Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Dragoons, serving on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 21st January 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. THOMAS CAMPBELL SCOTT, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 26th January 1822.

To,

The MEMBERS of the BOMBAY TURF CLUB.

GENTLEMEN,

You are yourselves no doubt perfectly acquainted with your own regulations; and with the motives which dictated them; but as those who are in the Deckan and in Guzerat have not that advantage, and can put only what appears to their judgment a rational construction on those rules which you may think proper to promulgate, I trust that I shall not apply in vain for an elucidation of that which was published under your order in the Courier dated the 22d of September last.

By the original terms for entering for the Bombay Turf Cup; two months' notice to the holder was necessary to entitle an individual to start for it. After having been once challenged, any number of horses might subsequently enter at any time, even at the post.

Those rules appear to me to be founded on true sporting principles, and during their existence your records will shew the spirit with which the Cup has been contested. On the 22d of September last you promulgated the following notice, that, in addition to those terms "it has been resolved as a standing rule, "that no person shall be allowed to enter a "horse for the Cup who does not notify to "the Secretary of the Club his intention to "run for it, on or before 5 o'clock P. M. of

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

"Saturday immediately preceding the first "day's running of each season."

Hence the owner of the best horse of the season, if he has not been able to discover his speed and powers prior to the Saturday preceding the first day's running, is excluded from entering that horse after he has established that superiority, as he might have done under the original terms.

The intent of that rule then is obvious: to obtain the greatest number of challenges for the Cup before the characters of the horses become established, and to prevent the owner of the best horse from starting him after his character has been established, should he have failed to give the prescribed notice bu if the owner be deprived of that privilege, did you mean that it should be enjoyed by another? or in other words, have you excluded only the owner from starting and not the horse? if so, of what utility is your standing rule of the 22d of September? for the Cup having been once challenged, the owner of the best horse can at any time enter him indirectly and thus evade your "standing rule."

I am,
Gentlemen, yours,
EQUISO.

January 30th 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d JANUARY, 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

LIEUTENANT T. E. Baynes, of the 4th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, agreeably to the Regulations, for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant Charles Mathison, of the 3d Regt. N. I. attached to the Nizam's Troops, is permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate, with leave of absence for ten months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 24th Jan. 1822.

Captain G. B. Brooks, Major of Brigade at Sholapore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for regimental duty; Captain A. C. H. Lamy, Major of Brigade at Sattara, is removed to the station of Sholapore, and Captain I. D. Crozier, commanding the Fort of Sholapore, is appointed Major of Brigade at Sattara, in the room of Captain Lamy; these arrangements to have effect from the 25th of this month.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieut. Perry's resignation of the situation of an Assistant Surveyor in the Deckan, and to attach Lieut. Boyd of the 1st. Regt. N. I. to the survey.

Bombay Castle 25th Jan. 1822.

Lieut. Robert Inverarity, of the 2d Bat. 3d Regt. of Madras N. I. is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate. for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 28th Jan. 1822.

Authentic intelligence having been received that the solemnity of his Majesty's Royal Coronation took place on the 19th of July last, the Hon. the Governor in Council directs, on this solemn and glorious occasion, that three Royal salutes be fired in succession from the saluting Battery at sun rise tomorrow, and that the whole of the troops in Garrison be paraded for the purpose of firing a feu de joie in honor of the event.

The same ceremonies are to be observed in the different Garrisons and at the several stations of the Army on the receipt of this order.

Lieut. D. L. Victor of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion, agreeably to the General Order of the 22d June 1820, until fruther orders.

Lieut. Cavaye, of the 2d | 11th Regt. N. I. is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Bazars at Poona, as long as that Battalion may continue at that station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

4th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) James Graham to be Capt. & Ensign Alexander Livingston to be Lieut. vice Hollis deceased,—Date of Rank 16th Jan. 1822.

The undermentioned Native officer is nominated to the situation of Subadar Major in the room of Nutfoo Ram pensioned.

Name.	*Corps.*	*Date of appt.*
Bhannah Nathoo,	2d Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.	2d Jan. 1822.

Bombay Castle 30th Jan. 1822.

Lieut. Owen Poole, of the 5th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England, for the recovery of his health.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Artillery which are to have effect from the 1st of next month.

Captain William H. Foy to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery in Guzerat, until further Orders, and to relieve Lieutenant Jos. Walker acting at present in that situation.

Lieutenant Marcus C. Decluzeau to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of Foot Artillery, in the room of Captain Foy at present acting as such.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon Edmund C. Harrison to be Surgeon, vice Taylor deceased,—Date of rank 7th December 1821.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The great length of our English Extracts has obliged us to postpone the insertion of one or two communications.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

By the arrival of the Rockingham we have received our own files of English Papers to the 23d August, and the kindness of our friends has supplied us with others down to the 27th August.

We had been previously informed by other channels of the principal articles of intelligence contained in these papers. The prorogation of Parliament, the coronation of George the 4th, his landing and reception in Ireland, and the death of Queen Caroline have been already announced by us, together with all the details relating to those events which had then reached us. Other particulars and more ample details are contained in the papers we have now received, but we are necessarily compelled to postpone the publication of much of them, and to limit ourselves to the selection of the more recent and most prominent events.

We had idly hoped that after the death of her Majesty, the virulence of party animosity would in some measure have subsided, and that all political feeling would, for a time at least, have been laid aside, in order to allow the remains of her Majesty to be removed with that quiet decency and decorum requisite on so solemn an occasion, and with all the respect & honors appropriate to her exalted rank. Such, however, we regret to say, has not been the case: the funeral procession of the late Queen has been made the occasion of tumult and disorder attended with homicides. The coroner had been engaged for several days in the official inquiry and examination of witnesses relative to the latter unhappy occurrences. A verdict in one case had been found of 'Wilful murder against a Life-guard's man unknown' The proceedings in the other case, in which an officer is stated to be cause of the death, were not terminated. The two unfortunate men who were shot at Cumberland gate by the life-guards, had been publickly buried, and an immense crowd of people of their rank in life, joined the funeral procession. Considerable clamour and hooting arose when this procession first passed Knightsbridge barracks; the disturbance was however then limited to the copious verbal abuse of the soldiers by the people. On the return of the procession after the burial, however, the mob got hold of a drunken soldier, and began to ill-treat him, upon which his comrades sallied out to rescue him, & a violent scuffle and fight ensued. The great personal exertions of Sheriff Waithman succeeded at last in separating the combatants before any more serious consequences had ensued than a few hard blows, bloody noses and broken heads.

His Majesty's reception in Ireland had been what might be anticipated from that warmheated, generous and hospitable nation.

We do not observe any continental intelligence of much importance; the most so is the return of His Majesty Don John the 4th to his ancient capital and city of Lisbon, his taking the oaths to the new constitution, and the establishment of the freedom of the press in Portugal.

There had been no arrival in England from Bombay subsequent to the Thalia, nor had any ship sailed for this port prior to the Rockingham in July or August. The George Home, it is stated, would follow her in a few days, and the Medina is also mentioned as having been fixed to load.

We are happy to state that the Bombay Merchant, Captain Clarkson, arrived at the Cape on the 1st, and sailed again in the prosecution of her voyage on the 7th November. The Hannah arrived at St. Helena 21st July and Moira 5th August.

We are also happy to state that the Asia Capt. Betham had arrived at St. Helena on her voyage from this to London, all well: the exact date of her arrival is not mentioned to us.

The Partridge will sail tomorrow morning with the ebb tide. The Post Office packets to go by her, will be closed this evening at 5 o'clock. Letters will be received at the office of Messrs. Baxter and Co. until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Sarah, Captain Norton, will sail between the 10th and 15th instant.

On Tuesday morning, three royal salutes were fired in succession from the saluting Battery in honor of his Majesty's coronation. The troops of the garrison were also paraded on the occasion —the European Regiment, 1st 3d N. I. and 2nd extra Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cox commanding the garrison, on the Esplanade; and H. M. 65th Regiment at Colabah. At the end of the royal salutes the troops on the Esplanade fired a feu de joie, H. M. regiment at Colabah commencing its fire on their ceasing.

The wind on Thursday morning blew rather freshly from the S. W. and during the day several smart partial showers of rain fell in this neighbourhood.

By a Botilla from Muscat which arrived on Sunday last, belonging to the Imaum, we learn that Mahomed Allee Sheeraz, the Prince of Kermanshah, had died in his camp; that the Turks have defeated the Persians near Bagdad: and that the latter were in full retreat to Kermanshah.

Gazette.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.
1822

SECOND MEETING: 3d AND LAST DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY 1822.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Captain Spiller, *heats two miles*, 9 *stone*, Stakes Rupees 300 each.

Mr. Crawford's....G. A. H. Buckfort,.....1 1
Capt. Spiller's,....G. A. H. Beningborough, 2 dr.

Time 4, 9,

A Plate for beaten horses, that have saved their distances, of 400 Rupees from the fund, and three Gold Mohurs each; to be handicaped by the Stewards. *Two miles.*

	St.	lb.	
Lieut. D'Arcy's B. A. H. The Recorder,	8.	10....	1,
Mr. Dent's,....C. A. H. Lothario,.....8.		12....	2.
Mr. Bailie's,... G. A. H. Gentleman,...	8.	7....	3.

Time 4, 18.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign R. W. Leckie, 1st | 8th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Warren, H. M. 65th Regt.
Capt. Digby, H. M. 65th Regt.
Lieut. Fitzmaurice, H. M. 65th Regt.
Capt. J. W. Watson, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Fraser.
Lieut. T. D. Hughes, 1st | 9th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon R. H. Kennedy, Baroda Residency.
Capt. R. Mansfield P, A. H.
Lieut. Geo. Jervis Engineers.
Cadet Wm. M. Webb, Artillery.
——Henry M. Duncan, Infantry.
——John Cooper, Infantry,
——Wombwell Gautier, Infantry,
——E. M. Earle, Infantry.
——Clement Blood, Artillery.
——Henry Dutton, Artillery.
——John Grant, Artillery.
——Hanry Stamford Artillery.
——Edward Anstruther Farquharson, Artillery.
——Wm. T. Whitlie, Artillery.
——Henry Hardie Artillery.
—— ——Welland, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Ralph Ouseley.
Assistant Surgeon Alexander John Robertson, M. D.
Ensign Wm. H. Short 2d. | 3d Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Thomas Groundwater, Artillery.
Major G. Midford, 2 | 11th.
Lieut. Riddell Pioneers.
Captain J. Place, H. M. 65th Regiment.
Ensign, A. R. Wilson, 1 | 7th.
Captain W. Ogilvie, A. D. C.
Assistant Surgeon R. Kennedy, Residency of Baroda.
Ensign Lukin, 1 | 8th Regiment.
Lieutenant S. Clements, 2 | 11th Regiment,

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—26th July, Brig Toffic, Nacqudah Cootey Hamud from Penang the 15th Nov. 1821.

Do. 27th Ship Sarah, Captain James Norton, from Calcutta the 29th Dec. 1821.

Do. 28th Ship Rockingham, Capt. G Waugh, from England the 28th Aug. and touched at Cape.

Passengers per Sarah,

Capt. Robinson, Mr. Pinney, Miss Sutherland.

Passengers per Ship Rockingham.

Mrs. Jervis, Miss Brett, Miss Prendergast, Miss P. Prendergast, Miss M. Prendergast. The Revd. P. Stewart, Mr. P. Stewart, Lieut. G. Jervis, Messrs Welland, Clements Blood, E. A. Farquharson, Wm. M. Webb, John Grant, Henry Stamford, Henry Sutton, Wm. Whitlee, H. Hardie, John Cooper, H. M. Duncan, Edward Earle, Wombwell Gautier, *Cadets.* Doctor Alex. Robertson, and Mr. Ralph Ouseley, *Surgeons. From Cape,* Mr. Browne, Capt. Mansfield P. A. H.

DEPARTURES.—26th January, Ship Mary Anne, Capt. James Webster to Calcutta.

Do. Do. Ship Milford, Capt. R. Horwood, to London.

Passengers by Milford.

Lady Evans, Mrs. Morison, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Heude and Child, Mrs. Ducat and Child, Michie Forbes, Esq. Major Midford, Captain Rowan, H. M. 67th Regt. Capt. Mc. Pherson H. M. 67th Regt. Capt. Canning, Lieut. Beaufoy, Doctor Ducat, Capt. Inverarity, Ensign Murphey 47th Regt.

CHILDREN, Miss Maitland Sandwith, Master Flemming Sandwith, Miss Charlotte Jollow, Miss Catherine Imlack, Miss Elizabeth Ogilvie Copland, Master Babington, Master George Morison, Master John William Morison.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 13th, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, from Calcutta 6th January.

Do. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davis, from Bombay 13th, and Point de Galle 24th December.

Do. Ships Scotia, and Mary Anne Sophia, Brigs Hastings, and John Shore, returned from Sea.

18th, Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson, from China 2d Dec. and Penang 7th January.

Do. Ship Orient, F. Wallace, from Calcutta 11th December.

Do. H. M. Ship Leander, Captain Gore, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—January 12th, Ships Scotia, and Mary Anne Sophia, Brigs Hastings, and John Shore, put to Sea.

15th, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davis, for Covelong and Calcutta.

16th, Ship Tyne, John Brodie, for London.

17th, Ship Commodore Hayes, J. M. Ardlie, for the Cape and England.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Leander, Captain Gore.
Ship Britannia, W. Snoball.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Andromeda, F. G. Stewart.
Ship Cambridge, W. Johnston.
Ship Eliza, Thomas E. Ward.
Ship Mary Ann Sophia, R. Cornfoot.
Ship Woodford, A. Chapman.
Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson.
Ship Orient, P. Wallace.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Brig Hastings, P. Butler.
Brig Fairy, Syrang T. Nardapah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 7th Triton, J. Templeton from S. America June 24th.

Jan. 9th Java, P. Saliz from Bordeaux Aug. 1th.

9th Anna, Prade from Bordeaux Aug. 26th.

11th Charles, S. Towne, from Leghorn Augt. 17.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 4th Duke of Bordeaux J. Moreau for Bordeaux.

Jan. 5th Hamid, Nacoda for Ceylon.

6th Hydrossy, Nacoda for Cannanore.

Jan. 8th Caudry, Arab Nacoda for Juddah.

9th Margaret, J. Allan, for Sincapore.

Do. Albion, C. Weller, for London.

Do. Hippolyta, J. Roberts, for South America.

Do. Vrow Helena, C. Fromstead for Java.

10th Speke, P. McPherson, for Sumatra.

Do. Alexander, R. Dickie, for Batavia.

Do. Bridget, J. Leslie, for Liverpool.

Do. Catherine, A. B. Benoist, for Madras.

On the 6th instant, in latitude 20° 50' N. and longitude 37° 40' E. the American Brig Charles, passed a large Ship standing to the N. W. wind N. N. E. in 25 fathoms of water, supposed to be bound to Calcutta.

Passengers per WOODFORD, *from Calcutta for England.*—Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Major Taylor, Mrs. M. Droz. Mrs Judson, Lieutenant J. R. Thellusson Misses Maria Macnaghten, Hannah Macnaghten, Sophia Taylor, and Mary Bird; Masters Stuart Macnaghten, Claude Taylor, Henry Taylor, Robert Bird, & Henry Bird. *For Madras*—Mrs. Weatherall Major Weatherall, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Beatson.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On the 20th June last at his house in Fitzroy Square, London, in the 78th year of his age, John Forbes Esq. of New Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of this place. To those who had the happiness of knowing Mr. Forbes, any attempt to describe his character would be superfluous, and to those who knew him not, language can convey no adequate idea of the virtues which uniformly adorned his long and active life.

31st January at ½ past Midnight, Mr. Frederick James Jolliffe, late Master of the Boarding School at the Breach House, aged 28 years, after a lingering and painful Illness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Madras on the 14th of January the Lady of the Honorable Sir Charles Grey, of a Daughter.

On the 10th of January, Mrs. E. Cornelius, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st January, Mr. Robert Cantopher, to Miss Eleanor Mills.

On the 8th Jan. Mr. J. W. Lowrie, to Mary, the eldest Daughter of Major Robert Lurie, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Also, Mr. Henry Buckland, to Miss Mary Welsh.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 29th December, the lady of the Reverend J. Keith, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 21st December, Madame Verploegh, of a son.

On the 3d January, the wife of Mr. William Tucker, of the Custom House, of a Son.

On the 3d January 1822, Mrs. J. Mansfield, of a daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th December, the wife of Mr. John W. Miller, of a daughter.

At Bankipore, Patna, on the 1st of January 1822. the lady of Mr. William Gray, Head Assistant of the Custom House, of a first born Child, a daughter.

At Delhi, on the 20th December, the lady of Captain T. F. Hutchinson, commanding the Nujeeb Battalion, of a son.

At Mhow Malwa, on the 22d December the Lady of Captain R. W. Smith 6th Regt. Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 7th Jan. Peter Lumsdain, Esq. aged 61 years.

On the 10th Jan. at Chandernagore, Mr F. Legain.

At Kurnaul on the 16th December 1821, the infant son of Captain J. H. Cave.

On the 23d December, of the Croup, Miss C. L. Morgan.

On the same day, at Mynanuggur Factory in the district of Purneah, the infant son of Mr. George Shilling Gould,

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—July 4. At St. Pancras, Alfred Lermit, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's military service, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of George Baker, Esq., of Euston-crescent.

19. At Islington Church, James Elliott, Esq., of Old Fish Street, to Betsey, otherwise Elizabeth Stevens, widow, of Upper Thames Street, daughter of the late Rich. Bodkin, Esq., of Leadenhall Street, formerly surgical instrument maker to the army and the Hon. East-India Company.

July 28th George Ritso Jervis Esq. of the Bombay Engineers to Harriet, daughter of J. G. Brett, Esq. of Grove House, Old Brompton.

BIRTHS.—June 28. At Putney, the lady of John Paterson, Esq., Captain of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Repulse, of a son.

July 20. At No. 46, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, the lady of Michael Riddell, Esq., of Grange, Major in the Madras Cavalry, of a son

DEATHS.]—At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley, Square, in the 55th year of his age the Right Honorable Lord SUFFIELD. The Title and Estate descend to the Hon. E. Harboard, his Lordship's Brother; by whose elevation to the Peerage, the seat for the Borough of Shaftesbury will be vacated. The Lieutenancy of the county of Norfolk also becomes vacant by the death of his Lordship. Lord Wodehouse is spoken of as his Lordship's successor.

At Petersham on the 6th Aug. the Hon Clementina Elphinstone, daughter of John, the 11th Lord Elphinstone.

Aug. 2d At Greenwich, Mrs Burney, widow of the late Revd. Charles Burney, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Deptford and of Chiselhurst, Kent

7uly 3. At his house in York-place, Portman square, in the 75th year of his age, Lieut. gen Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. East India Company's service

6. Deeply lamented by her family and friends, Sarah youngest daughter of the late Capt Abel Vyvyan, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

7. At Caen, in France, Ann, the wife of Major Joseph D'Acre Watson, of the East Indian army.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9⅛d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 to 15½ per cent prem. New Loan 10 to 11 "

Late yesterday evening arrived in the Roads, His Majesty's Ship Leander, Capt. Gore, from Calcutta, having on board His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and K. C. B.

Also arrived yesterday evening, the Ship Orient, Capt. Wallace, on her way from Bengal to England.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Compton, H. Compton, Esq. Advocate General, Lieut. Grant, Cavalry,—Children:—Miss Compton, Miss Eliza Compton, Master A. Compton, Master D. Compton, Mr. F. Baptst, and 15 Native Servants.

For England.—Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Gellispie, Miss C. E. Smith, R. Clarke, Esq. J. Perry, Esq. and J. Majoribanks. Esq. of the Civil Servive; Capt. Roberts, Rohilla Horse; Major Gellispie, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. H. G. Baillie, 87th Foot.

The Orient left the Pilot on the 11th Inst.—We understand she will remain 8 or 10 days in the roads, when she will proceed, touching at the Cape to land Passengers.

Yesterday anchored in the the Roads the Ship Cornwall, Captain W. Richardson, from China 2nd December and Penang 7th January.

The Ship Tyne, Captain Brodie, sailed for England on Wednesday last.

Passenger.—Captain J. O. Sealy.

The Ship Commodore Hayes, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to the Cape and England on Thursday morning—the following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Macan, Mrs. Mouat, Miss Tulk; Lieut.-Col. A. Limond, Major F. Bowes, Captain E. Craster, Captain J. Michael, Captain Price, B. N. I., Captain Macan, B. N. I., Captain Mallandaine, Doctor Mouat, M. D., Samuel Smith, Esq. Civil Service, and J. G. Wyatt, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—Children: Masters Sewell, Tulk, and Mallandaine, Miss Smith, 2 Misses Wilson, and 5 Miss Mouat.

[*Mad. Gaz. Jan.* 19, 1822

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain Savage, 18th Light Dragoons; Captain C. Cannon, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sewell; Captain J. Smith, 2d Light Cavalry; Captain J. Michael, 19th N. I.; Lieutenant Minchin, 2d Bat. 24th N. I.; Lieutenant R. Thorpe, 2d Bat. 10th Ben. N. I; Cornet P. Risdon, 8th Light Cavalry; Ensign Rochfort, 2d Bat. 21st N. I.; Ensign Duke, Madras E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Major F. Bowes, 6th Regt. N. I.; Captain F. Paterson, Aurungabad Division

Ceylon Intelligence.

Yesterday morning the Ship Princess Charlotte left this for Galle, from whence she will proceed in a few days for the Mauritius, Cape, and England—the following is a list of her Passengers—Lieut. Col. Stacpoole and Surgeon Heriot, H. M. 45th Regiment; Captain Straker, H. M. 16th Regiment; Paymaster Harrison H. M. 83rd Regiment, Lieutenants Isaac Foster and J. H. Lewis, and Quarter Master Fox, H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment Lieutenant Alexander M. Hay, H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment; Lieutenants George Hughes and G. H. Smith, H. M. 73rd Regiment, Asst. Staff Surgeon Nicholson, Hospital Asst. Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan and family, and Invalids with their families.

[*Ceylon Gaz. 29th Dec.* 1821.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT SECURITIES SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1822.—[SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.		Rs. An. Prem.
1819 & 1820 18 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	18 4
13 8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	13 4
17 12	Loans 1813 to 1817.	17 8

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 3D JANUARY, 1822.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart G. C. B. Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

A splendid Farewell Dinner will be given at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 15th instant by the friends of the Honorable Sir EDWARD HYDE EAST, on the occasion of his approaching departure for England.

The ships Earl Kelly, Argyle, Heroine, Fergusson and Exmouth have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to Penang and Sincapore. Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. proceeds with them in command.

[*Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 10, 1822.

English Extracts.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

JULY 12, 1821.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

At a quarter past three o'clock the Speaker, accompanied by a number of Members of the House of Commons, attended at the Bar of the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to the Duke of Clarence's Annuity, the Appropriation, the Lottery, the Audit of Accounts, and some private Bills.

The Lord Chancellor then, in the name of his Majesty, read the following Speech:—

"MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, he has determined to put an end to the present Session.

"His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important enquiries in which you have been engaged.

"He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its payments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"Although the Public Expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his Majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions, as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation.

"His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the Agricultural Interests, in many parts of the kingdom, are still subject.

"It will be his Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depend upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible, that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions, in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects."

The Speech having been read, and the Commission for proroguing the Parliament, the Lord Chancellor said—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliamant to Thursday, the 20th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly [illegible] the 20th day of S[illegible]

[redacted]

[This [illegible] directed [illegible] Great S[illegible] ties to [illegible] The E[illegible] vernak[illegible] bury; [illegible] Falmouth; Viscount Curzon, [illegible] Baron Somers, to be Earl Somers; Baron Rous, to be Viscount Dunwich, and Earl of Stradbroke.—And the following Irish and Scotch Peers to be Peers of the United Kingdom, viz. the Earl of Donoughmore, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson; Marquis of Lothian, by the title of Baron Ker; Marquis of Conyngham, by the title of Baron Minster; Earl of Ormonde, by the title of Baron Ormonde; Earl of Wemyss and March, by the title of Baron Wemyss; Earl Roden, by the title of Baron Clanbrassil; Earl of Kingston, by the title of Baron Kingston; Earl of Longford, by the title of Baron Silchester.—And the following persons to be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, viz.:—Lord James Murray, by the title of Baron Glenlyon; the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, by the title of Baron Maryborough; the Right Hon. John Foster, by the title of Baron Oriel; the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, by the title of Baron Stowell; Sir T. H. Liddle, by the title of Baron Ravensworth; T. Cholmondely, Esq. by the title of Baron Delamere; C. W. Forester, Esq. by the title of Baron Forester; and Lady Mary Gertrude Strutt, by the tittle of Baroness Rayleigh.]

PROMOTIONS.

49th Foot—Captain Hutchinson, from the 64th, to be Major.

83d—Major Dunbury, from the 49th, to be Lieut. Colonel.

JULY, 25TH.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, July 18, 1821.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice.

That measures having been adopted which may lead to the discharge of a large portion of the existing Six per cent. Indian Loans, the Company's Loans Creditors resident in Europe are hereby apprized of the circumstance, that they may furnish their Agents with instructions accordingly.

The Court have authorized their Bengal Government to open a new Six per Cent. Loan in India, to which the present Six per Cent. Loan Obligations are transferable, and in regard to Absentees, who receive their Interest by Bills upon the Court, and who have omitted to give instructions to their Agents applicable to the discharge of the existing Obligations, Interest will be remitted to them as heretofore, for a period of 15 months after the opening of the proposed new Loan in Bengal, within which period they must furnish their Agents with Instructions either to receive their Capital, or to transfer it to the said proposed new Loan.

PETER AUBER, Assistant Secretary.

JULY 29TH.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1821.

WHITEHALL, JULY 27.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and to the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—

Major General Sir E. Kerrison, of Wyke House; Sir H. N. Lumsden, of Auchindoir; T. F. Fremantle, of Swanbourne, Esq.; J. D. Astley, of Everleigh, Esq.; A Boswell, of Auchinleck, Esq.; R. Shaw, of Bushy Park, Dublin, Esq.; A. Chichester, of Greencastle, Donegal, Esq.; G. Pocock, of Twickenham, Esq.; W. G. H. Jolliffe, of Merstham, Esq.; B. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor of the Mauritius; Major T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell Court; J. E. E. Wilmot, of Berkswell Hall, Esq.; R. Dundas, Beechwood, Esq.; Col. C. Smyth, of Nutwood; D. Erskine, of Cambo, Esq.; W. Young, of [illegible] Castle, Esq.; J. D'Oyley, of [illegible], Esq.; D. Smith, of Upper [illegible] P. Cooper, of Gadesden, [illegible] to his Majesty's person; [illegible] Middle Hill, Esq.; J. D. [illegible], Esq.; C. Trotter, of [illegible], of Lytchet [illegible] and G. Blackman, of Harley-[illegible]

[illegible] The following Commanders [illegible] the rank of Post Captains on [illegible] Majesty's Coronation:—

[illegible] Jauncy, J. Gore (a), B. M. Kelly, J. C. Carpenter, J. Gedge, R. Hockings, E. Lloyd, G. B. Allen, R. L. Coulson, and John Godd.

The following Lieutenants were also promoted to the rank of Commanders:—

W. P. Stanley, W. Martin, T. E. Cole, J. Morgan (b), M. H. Sweeny, T. L. Robins (b), E. T. Crouch, H. Pryce, H. Ellis, R. Forder, W. Minchin, W. Price M. R. Lucas, P. Helpman, H. S. Wilson, J. A. Morrell, S. Gordon, S. Hopkinson, J. Little, and J. A. Elphick.

And the following Masters' Mates and Midshipmen have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants:—

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

T. Dangerfield, J. Smith, D. N. Hoare, J. Wallack, G. A. Leary H. L. Williams, G. James H. Smith, J. P. Wells, G. A. White, V. H. Jones, T. Hardy, C. Strutt, J. Tarson, W. A. Dyball, J. Mills, J. Orford, and J. R. Drake.

Capt. Malling is appointed to command the Northumberland, of 74 guns, at Sheerness; and Capt. Brace, the Ramilies, of 74 guns, at Portsmouth. Sir W. Hoste is appointed to the Royal Charlotte yacht, at Woolwich.

The promotions and appointments in the respective divisions of the Royal Marine Corps are as follow:—

Brevet Colonels Cole, Foley, and Binks, to be Major Generals, unattached pay; Brevet Lieut. Colonels Roby, R. Lee, H. Lee, M. M'Cleverty, Boys, and Sir R. Williams, to be Lieutenant Colonels: Sir R. Williams to retain command of the Royal Marine Artillery, Brevet Colonel M'Intosh and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, to retire on full pay; Brevet Lieutenant Colonels of the Army, and Captains of the Royal Marines, Stander, Dunsmuire, Minto, Long, Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and Westrop, to be Majors; Brevet Majors Wingrove, Sheppard, Lawrence, Bartleman, Boys, and Colling, to be Pay Captains; First Lieutenants, Crowther, Walker, Kendall, Cockell, Appleton, and Cupples, to be Captains; Second Lieutenants Thompson, James, R. M. A. Mallard, Shillito, Hickman, Brutton, Luddington, and Farrant, R. M. A. to be First Lieutenants.

By the above arrangements the following Officers are called into actual service:—

Colonels Lambrecht, Savage, and Abernethie; Lieutenant Colonel Foy; Captains Colley, Spurin, Bignall, Peebles, and Turner.

August 3d.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

[From the "Repository of Arts, Fashions," &c.]

Walking Dress.—A cambric muslin round dress; the bottom of the shirt is trimmed with a flounce of scolloped work, disposed in deep plaits at some distance from each other, and the spaces between left plain; in the middle of each space is a muslin tab; this trimming is surmounted by another composed of full puffings of muslin, with losenges between, and a rouleau of muslin at the top. High body, tight to the shape, profusely ornamented with work, and trimmed at the wrists and round the throat with scolloped lace. Spencer of cerulean blue *soie de Londres*; it is tight to the shape; the waist is the usual length, and it is finished with a full bow and ends of the same material, corded with satin in the middle of the back. The bust is formed in a most becoming manner, by a fold [illegible] with a loop trimming of *soie de Londres*, which goes in a sloping direction from the shoulder to the bottom of the waist. The long sleeve is finished at the hand with satin folds and loop trimming; the epaulete is a mixture of satin and *soie de Londres*, disposed in an extremely novel and tasteful style. Falling collar, finished with bands of satin and loop trimming. Head-dress, a bonnet composed of white watered *gros de Naples*; the brim, of a moderate size, turns up a little, and is ornamented under the edge with a band of blue tufted gauze; a piece of *gros de Naples* goes round the crown, cut at the bottom and top in the form of leaves, and edged with narrow straw plait; a full bunch of these leaves and a bouquet of *marguerites* are placed on one side of the crown and a bouquet of *marguerites* only on the other. Pink and white satin strings, tied in a full bow on the left side. Black kid shoes. Limerick gloves.

Evening Dress.—A figured lace round dress over a white satin slip; the body tight to the shape, and the waist of the usual length; it is cut moderately low round the bust, which is trimmed with an intermixture of folds of spot and pink satin. Full sleeve, composed of lace over white satin, intermixed in a tasteful and novel manner with small bouquets of moss roses. At the bottom of the shirt is a full rouleau of pink satin wadded; this is surmounted by bouquets of leaves in pink satin, arranged at equal distances from each other, and between each is an ornament, in the form of a tassel, composed of five small roses. A rich satin sash, the middle white, the edges pink, tied in full bow and long ends behind, finishes the dress. The hair is arranged in light but full curls on the temples. Head dress, a coronation hat, composed of *gaze de laine*; it is finished at the edge with narrow pearled blond, and is ornamented with a diamond loop and a superb plume of white ostrich feathers, which droop a little to one side. Necklace, cross ear-rings, and bracelets, diamonds. White kid gloves, finished with a full quilling of tulle. White satin slippers.

August 6th:

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1821.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 3.

The King has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank, by Brevet, in the Army, in the East Indies only:

Commissions to be dated the 19th of July, 1821.

To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Major-Generals—John Macintyre, Henry De Castro, Bennet Marley, Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B., Samuel Bradshaw, Sir George Wood, K. C. B., John [illegible], Robert Mackay, Sir Hector Maclean, K. C. B., Andrew Anderson, and Charles [illegible]

To be MAJOR-GENERALS.

Colonels—John W. Morris, William Atkins, Thomas Hayes, Thomas Marriott, John Skelton, George Hanbury Pine, James George Scott, Hamilton Hall, Littellus Burrell, and George Dick.

To be COLONELS,

Lieut. Colonels—Andrew Macdowal, James Hodgson, and Robert Lewis.

To be MAJORS,

Captains—John P. Boileau, W. G. Patrickson, H. W. C. Smyth, W. S. Whish, James Ferris, W. M. Robertson, Wm. Morrison, Edward H. Bellasis, Charles Felix V. Raper, John Rodber, and Augustus T. Watson.

1st Life Guards—Major Cavendish, from the 9th Dragoons, to be Major and Lieut. Colonel.

41st Foot—Major Godwin to be Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. M'Coy to be Major.

56th—Brevet-Major Gualley to be Major.

Brevet.—Capt. Jack, of the 21st Foot, and Capt. Buckley of the Grenadier Guards, to be Majors in the Army.

Staff.—Colonel Sir S. F. Whittingham to be Quarter-Master-General in the East Indies; Major Cooper, of the 92d Foot, to be deputy Quarter-Master-General in Jamaica, (with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Army); and Major Fane, from the 61st Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, (with the rank of Lieut. Colonel).

Garrisons.—Major-General Sir J. Lyon to be Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth, and Major-General Sir C. Halkett to be Lieut. Governor of Jersey.

August 8th.

Reductions in the Army.—We are now able to state, in an authentic manner, the intended reductions in the army—two regiments of Cavalry are to be disbanded, viz. the 18th and 19th Light Dragoons; two troops are to be reduced in each of the remaining regiments; two companies are to be reduced in each of the battalions of Foot Guards and Infantry [of the Line.—The whole reduction will amount to about 12,000, Officers and men.

We understand it is intended to raise the amount of the purchase-money for Commissions in the army.

August 13th

All the branches of the Royal Family, in or near London, who had heard of the death of the Queen, appeared in mourning on Thursday; as did those of the King's and different royal establishments. The Cabinet Ministers and the principal official Gentlemen likewise appeared in mourning on that day.

On Thursday the Right Hon. Sir T. Maitland, embarked in the Niemen, of 28 guns Captain Sibly, for Lisbon, being charged with a Diplomatique mission to the Court of Portugal. Sir Thomas will proceed thence in the Seringapatam frigate, Capt. S. Warran, C. B. for Malta, to resume his command there, and other important functions in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Plymouth, dated August 8th says:—"The 10th and 15th Regiments, in the garrison, received orders this morning to reduce their strength each two companies, viz. two Captains, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and 120 men—to take place from the 25th of August. As usual, they will receive two months' full pay in advance. The same order has been issued to the whole army.

The Eurydice, arrived from Jamaica, has brought home Officers and men unfit to serve in the West Indies (42 in number.)

The Spey, Capt. Boswell, has arrived from the Mediterranean, to be paid off, having been three years and a half in commission.

The Eden, Capt. F. E. Lech, has arrived from the East India station, to be paid off, having been upwards of three years in commission.—She left Trincomalee the 12th of March, the Cape the 23d of May, and St. Helena the 6th of June.

August 14,

A Mail arrived yesterday from Lisbon with Papers to the 29th ult. They contain *in extenso*, the Decree of the Cortes, respecting the Liberty of the Press, with the sanction of the King. Its most important provisions have been already inserted. These Papers further contain an ordinance of the King for carrying into effect the Decree for re-imposing the duty of 30 per cent. on British Woollen Manufactures, which had been lowered 15 per cent in 1814. The additional duty attaches only to goods leaving this country for Portugal, subsequently to the 1st of the present month.

August 20,

The last accounts from Milton Abbey state, that the Countess Fitzwilliam was rather better, but still continued very unwell.

The Hyperion frigate, Capt. Lillicrap, is ordered to proceed from Sheerness to Plymouth, to embark General Lord Charles Somerset, who is on his return to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hyperion goes to the East India station.

On Thursday the Rose, 18, Capt. Clowes, and the Martin, 18, Capt. Askew, went out of Portmouth Harbour. These ships, with the Argus, 18, Captain Arabin, are ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve the Larne, Race horse, and Scout. Our force there will consist of one ship of the line, three frigates, and eight sloops of war, viz. Rochefort (Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore), Seringapatam, Revolutionnaire, Cambrian, Medina, Dispatch, Redpole, Chanticleer, Rose, Martin, Argus, and Adventure.

August, 22d.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Monday a Meeting took place at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, of the Proprietors of Notes in the Six per Cent. Loans of the Hon. East India Company in Bengal, for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for the protection of their interest, which they conceive likely to be affected by the measure adopted by the Hon. Court of Directors, as announced in their advertisement of the 6th ult. with respect to the raising of a New Loan. The Meeting was highly respectable, and so numerous, as almost to fill the upper room of the Tavern. At two o'clock, Colonel White was proposed, and unanimously elected to the Chair.

Upon taking the Chair, the Gallant Officer presented an intelligent view of the object for which the Meeting had been convened, and of the grievance of which the creditors, whom he had the honour to address, would have reason to complain, should the new financial project of the Court of Directors be carried into execution. The creditors to the Loan of 1811 had, it was known, lent their money to the Government in India, with a view to enable that Government to carry on the war which had terminated so gloriously, and under an assurance that the interest of six per cent. which they were promised upon that Loan, would not be subject to fluctuation from any financial scheme. Yet it was now proposed very considerably to reduce that interest to those creditors who were resident in England, while the creditors resident in India were still to receive the interest originally covenanted for. Upon what ground of equity this distinction was to be made, he could not divine; but it was obvious, that such a distinction must operate most injuriously towards all the Company's old servants at present settled in England, who were among the original contributors to this Loan, as well as towards their widows and orphans. The manner which the reduction of interest was to be produced to the resident creditors in England was through the rate of exchange, with the diminution of the value of a rupee from 2s. 6d. to 2s. He doubted much whether the Company would ever be able to effect that object. But it was the duty of that Meeting, as it regarded its own interest, to take all the measures in its power, and with all convenient expedition, to pursuade the Court of Directors of the unfairness, as well as of the impracticability, of this new scheme of finance. With this view, he proposed that a Committee should be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Hon. Court against the proposed plan; that Memorial to be couched in temperate and respectful language, and to be followed up by such other publications as to the Committee should appear fitting and expedient. By such a course of proceeding, the Court of Directors might be induced to revise and modify their new financial plan, if not to abandon it altogether. At all events, he thought that Meeting should make the experiment.

Mr. Chalmers observed, that it was unquestionably in the power, as it was the right, of the India Company, to make such arrangements upon this subject as to its judgement might seem meet. The Court of Directors had indeed, been peculiarly pressed by the necessity of circumstances to bring forward the financial project objected to, and that necessity arose out of the deluge of bills from India, in consequence of so many of the natives, who had usually received their interest in India upon the Loan alluded to, having sold their bills, through commercial distress, for remittance to Europe. Thus the Company was subjected to much embarrassment, being obliged at once to provide for the payment of these bills in India and in England, not knowing at which place they might be presented for payment. It was therefore to protect the Home Treasury that the Court of Directors felt themselves called upon, for the general good of the Proprietory, to adopt the new plan of Loan. He was aware of the grievance which the creditors must suffer from the adoption of that plan, as the interest upon the bills remitted from India would be reduced from 6*l.* to 4*l.* 16s. per cent. But still he would not complain of a measure essential to the general good of the Company. He would, indeed, for himself, be satisfied, if the interest of this Loan were at once reduced to five per cent. with an assurance that the principal would be paid off in England in 10 years. Perhaps if the Court of Directors were to substitute for their present plan the project of two Loans, the interest upon one of which should be paid at six per cent. in cash, in India, and the same interest upon the other, in bills upon England; they would remove the dissatisfaction prevailing among the creditors whom he had the honour to address, while their Home Treasury would be effectually protected. The suggestion he merely threw out for the consideration of others, who had more capacity to judge, and more power to determine. The Hon. Member concluded with observing, that such creditors as were discontented with the new mode of arrangement proposed by the Directors, had it in their power to send out orders to their Agents at once to withdraw their principal from the funds of the Company in India, in order to be remitted home, or disposed of in any manner they might think proper.

The Chairman produced a Resolution of the Court of Directors in 1812, authorising any Proprietors of India Stock, who were discontented with the reduction of the interest from eight to six per cent. which had then recently taken place, to withdraw their principal.

Upon this document, as well as upon the observations previously made by the Chairman and Mr. Chalmers, a long and desultory conversation took place, and the Meeting finally resolved that the document alluded to should be published.

A Committee was appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Court of Directors, as proposed by the Chairman, a copy of which Memorial to be sent to the residence or to the Agent of every Gentleman present, as well as to every other creditor known to be resident in England; and, after a certain interval, it was determined to call another public Meeting, with a view to discuss the Merits of the Memorial and to obtain the signatures of such Gentlemen as might be disposed to sanction the presentation of such a document.

The Meeting broke up soon after four o'clock.

August, 23.

The Lewes Journal say:—"The 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Dalbiac, are stationed at Romford, preparatory to their embarkation for Bombay; and the 16 Lancers are under orders for Bengal, in the room of the 18th Hussars, about to be reduced.

Asiatic Journal for Aug.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 11. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. D. R. Newall was sworn into the command of the ship Scaleby Castle, consigned to China direct.

11. A ballot was taken for the purpose of determining the following question, *viz.* "That Sir James Home, Bart., late of the Madras Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to the service, under the provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. lxx, with the rank which he held when he quitted Madras, agreeably to the Act of 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. lxxxv." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

Particulars of a Six Per Cent Loan proposed to be opened at Bengal.

The principal to be irredeemable for ten years, *the Company reserving to themselves the right*

of purchasing at any time of creditors who may be willing to sell.

The principal to be payable in Bengal only, in the order of number and date in which the obligations shall stand in the register.

Fifteen months' notice to be given by the Company of their intention to pay off any part of the loan; if the Company intend to redeem any part of it at the expiration of ten years, notice will be given at the end of eight years and nine months from the commencement of the loan.

The interest to be payable half-yearly at the option of the Creditor, either in cash in India, or by bills of exchange to be drawn half yearly on the Court of Directors in London, at twelve months' date, and at two shillings per sicca rupee.

Every holder of Securities of the New Loan may, at any time, alter the mode of receiving Interest, on giving to the Bengal Government three months' notice previous to the Interest becoming due.

Obligations of the existing six per cent. Loan will be received in Subscription to the New Loan, at a rate to be fixed by the Bengal Government, and Absentees who have not left powers, or have not given instructions to their Agents to entitle them to transfer into the New Loan, will be allowed fifteen months for that purpose from the date on which the said Loan shall be opened, on the before-mentioned terms

All Cash Subscriptions will be received at par.

The Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at the respective Presidencies will continue to act as Agents to Loan Proprietors under the existing regulations, with such modifications as the terms of the New Loan may render necessary.

MILITARY BADGE.—"HINDOOSTAN."

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the 74th Regiment of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted, the word "Hindoostan," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India, between the years 1780 and 1798.—*War Office, July 2.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

AUGUST 5TH.

MRS. INCHBALD.—With feelings of regret we announce the death of this lady. She died on Wednesday last at the Boarding-house, Kensington. Her mind had an original cast, and her literary style was peculiar, terse, pointed & impressive. By exemplary industry and prudence she had raised herself into a state of comfortable independence; but she had a liberal heart, and deprived herself of many enjoyments, in order to provide for relations who stood in need of her assistance. She was animated, cheerful, and intelligent in conversation, and her remarks evinced acute penetration. Her dramatic productions and her novels, *A Simple Story* and *Nature and Art*, shew a deep knowledge of the human heart, and those novels are well calculated to improve it. She was very handsome in her youth, and retained much of her beauty and elegance till her death. She was about sixty-six years of age, but appeared to be much younger. Though beautiful in person, and in the early part of her life exposed to the hardships and vicissitudes of the theatrical profession, in a provincial career, her conduct was unimpeached and unimpeachable.

SINGULAR FACT.—The temperature of the air was one degree lower on the longest day of 1821, in London, than on the shortest day of the preceeding year.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5TH 1821.

The most singular feature in the present condition of our internal affairs is in the state of the markets,—the general provision market, and the money market. As this circumstance is connected with some important consequences, and may lead to material conclusions with respect to the future, we shall endeavour briefly to explain it.

As regards the general provision market,—the corn and meat markets,—it appears by our country letters of this day (Saturday) there is a further sinking of prices throughout the kingdom, and that much alarm is excited amongst the landed and agricultural interests, lest a still farther degree of depression remain behind. By our letters from Portsmouth we learn, that the markets are so abundantly supplied in that town and neighbourhood, that every market day produces a further fall and, that the demand is so diminished in itself, as to operate still more alarmingly upon the quantity brought to market. This depression in demand and houses has been followed by a reduction in the rent of houses & land. Rents are fallen one-third in the town and vicinity of Portsmouth. To this statement the Plymouth letters add, that "in our neighbourhood prices are beneath their standard of twenty years ago. Bread is 6d. the quartern loaf,—the best joints of beef, mutton veal, &c. are 4d. the pound,—the best poultry 2s. the couple,—bacon 3d.—and coals 32s. per chaldron.—From Chester, Gloucester, &c. the accounts are all the same;—in Chester in particular the prices appear to be lower than in any other part of England; and there is a general, and, as it seems to us, a very just expression of astonishment, that, under such a state of prices, Englishmen should deem it necessary to go abroad in pursuit of economy, when in no part of the civilized world can they purchase so much comfort, and at so little money, as in England.

GRATIFYING IMPROVEMENT IN THE TRADE OF SCOTLAND.—The general trade of the west of Scotland is going favourably on. The Cotton mills are brisker just now than they have been for a considerable time. The manufactures carried on in the country towns are doing well: the Wool manufacturers in Stewarton and Kilmarnock are in good spirits, and the work people are at present more comfortable in their circumstances than they have been since 1812.

AUGUST 19, 1821.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

In our following columns we lay before our readers a variety of details, relative to her late Majesty—the Queen's Will—the correspondence between the Earl of Liverpool and Lady Hood relative to her Majesty's funeral—the removal of the Royal remains; the particulars of that removal, down to the period that the body was embarked at Harwich—together with a full account of the melancholy events which occurred in consequence of the refusal of ministers to comply with the wishes of the City and of the people; and the evidence before the Coroner's Inquests, by which it will be seen that two lives have been lost by the imprudent interference of the Military. The whole of these subjects will be read with deep interest.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN.

At this melancholy Ceremony has been accompanied by a series of events in no degree foreseen, and in every respect afflicting to every one interested in the maintenance of good order and of the public peace; and as both sides of the question have been discussed with the usual portion of hasty spirit, and therefore exaggerated on each, infinitely beyond its proper character—we conceive it a duty to give the statement of an impartial writer and spectator, and to put the question before the public view upon its proper principles. We shall begin by admitting, that it is impossible not to concede that Government have acted hastily and injudiciously. On the other hand, though the movement of the popular mind was generous, and even honorable, it is equally impossible not to allow, that the peace of the country ought no longer to be uselessly disturbed; and that though the conduct of the people, or rather the feelings of the people, is entitled to every praise, upon the score of a generous compassion, still, that the perseverance, and too much of the language, of the executors of her Majesty, have the air of a purpose to cherish and inflame the popular spirit, and therein to endanger, for no useful object, the public peace.

As respects the first part of this question, that of conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, all difficulty will disappear, by considering it in its two points of view—that of a question of right, and that of a question of prudence.

As a question of right, it will not admit a doubt, but that the King and the Government possess, in *right*, the disposal of the body of the deceased Queen. If we are asked, upon what ground is this *right* founded? we reply at once, upon the relation of the King as *pater familias*, or head of his own family and household; and secondly, upon his prerogative of King and Guardian of the peace of the realm. Under the former of these characters, the King, like every other husband, has by law the right of disposing of the body of his wife in sepulture. But is not the Queen, it is demanded a *feme sole*, and as such, had she not the right of making a will! and to what purpose is a will allowed by law to be made, if it is not to be observed? To this, the obvious answer is, that the Queen has a right to dispose of her property by will, but not of her deceased body. It is absurd to talk of any property in a dead body. The King has a right to dispose of the body of his deceased wife, not because such a body is his property, but because it is manifest to common sense and common reason, that the husband and father of the family should direct the sepulture of what is as much his own as himself,—because, in plain words, it is his duty, in religion, in humanity, and in law, to do so; and because the right is necessary, in order to afford the power of performing the duty.—But it is in fact almost as absurd, as it is melancholy, to argue a question of this kind upon the ground of right; and, as we think there can exist no doubt upon the subject, we dismiss it, as regards this points of the question.

As the King, therefore, possesses by law the right of disposing of the body of the Queen, it of course belonged to him by law to direct the place and manner of her burial—the time, the road, and the procession. And here we come to the question of prudence.—At the time of her Majesty's decease, and in the interval between the day of her death and that of her funeral, there was a strong indication of a public wish, that her body should pass through the metropolis in its utmost possible length: that the Lord Mayor and the City, her attached friends in life, should receive the procession upon her journey; and that all those streets, parishes, and wards, which had addressed her while living, should be allowed to fall into the procession, as it moved through their respective quarters. Lord Liverpool, and such of his Majesty's Ministers as were in town, were requested to give such a direction to the funeral as might admit of this last gratification to the publice wishes—a wish extreme perhaps, and (as some may think) mistaken, but assuredly generous and feeling. To all applications of this nature, Lord Liverpool replied by either a decided negative or a contemptuous neglect. Here, we think, his Lordship acted most indiscreetly, and with nothing of his usual prudence and moderation. It was not demanded as a right, but as a courtesy; and therefore the only question was, whether in point of prudence it should be conceded or refused. Now there could be only two possible reasons for refusing it;—the one was, the apprehension of riot; the other, that such a concession implied a kind of recognition of the disputed question with respect of her Majesty's innocence, and had a tendency, by implication, either to inculpate the King, or to cherish and keep alive an angry public feeling against him. But, as respected the first of these reasons, a moment's thought would have convinced Lord Liverpool, that it is contrary to the general and known course of human passions, to break out into any violence upon an occasion of this kind, and more particularly when they have been softened and conciliated by concession. The feelings of the people would then have vented themselves in following the procession. The popular passion would have subsided in its gratification. No one but Lord Liverpool apprehended any popular commotion upon this occasion; and we understand, that all those persons who have most influence with the people, and whose known wishes and directions the people are in the habit of following, distinctly pledged themselves to Lord Liverpool and the Magistracy, that the public peace should not suffer the interruption of a moment, if her Majesty's funeral was allowed to take the road so expressly desired by the public.—As to the objection, that such a concession would compromise the honor of the Crown, and admit by implication the harsh treatment of her Majesty; it is an obvious answer, that the concession could only be considered as granted to the popular wish, and to the public peace; and therefore admitted nothing, but that his Majesty's Ministers were anxious to preserve the peace of the metropolis, and in a point totally indifferent as to any practical consequences to gratify the public feelings. As this, therefore, was the state of the question on one side, namely, as to the objections to allowing the route through the city, so the affirmative arguments on the other were decisive.

It was manifest to every one, that some indecent proceeding would ensue, if the popular wish was resisted. It was manifest that the people were determined, and this people consisted not merely of the populace, but of four parts out of five of the respectable and substantial inhabitants of the metropolis. It was manifest, we say, to every one, that such a feeling was excited, as it would be impossible to resist. Under these circumstances, therefore, with no possible evil on one side, and with the probability of the greatest mischief on the other, was there not a manifest prudence in declining the dangerous side, and electing the safer part of the question? We decidedly think so. We thought so before the event instructed us, and we are now confirmed in our conviction. We were eye witnesses of the procession through the streets of London, and our readers will give us credit, when we add, that we must sincerely congratulate the Government and the Public that more mischief, and to an infinitely greater extent, did not ensue. In the actual state of the metropolis, on the morning of the day of the funeral, it was impossible to foresee what might not be the events of the day.

Upon the whole, we sincerely congratulate ourselves and others, who are resident in the Capital, that this business is now over; and, as we trust, will not be revived for the purpose of inflaming the public and party feelings. Enough, and amply enough has been done in honour of the memory of the lamented Queen. The people have most generously expressed their sympathy, and have performed every duty of humanity, in attending her obsequies so far beyond the place of their own habitation. The conduct of the executors of the Queen is, however, to the full as erroneous as that of the Government; for, by what right can they claim to interpose to remove the plate on the Queen's coffin, and to replace the inscription thereupon put by the command of her husband, by another expressly accusing that husband of injury and wrong? All that relates to the mere sepulture of the Queen, belongs, as we have said, of *right* to the King, and therefore all interposition, being against that *right*, is a manifest wrong. As between the Government and the people, there is a question of prudence, and a question of right. But, as between the King and the executors, the question is of *right* only.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HER LATE MAJESTY.

Very early on Tuesday morning a great part of the population of the metropolis was in motion, to pay the last respect to the remains of the Queen. The people had been kept in the dark, as to the course the procession was to take; but their anxiety, however, to obtain the information that was withheld from them, was the means of showing the interest which they felt. The state of the weather was such as would have scared mere idle spectators. The morning was unusually dark, and rain falling without intermission, added to the gloom which the solemn affair of the day was calculated to create.

The only information which the public had obtained as to the direction which the corpse was to take, was contained in the letter from Mr. Hobhouse to the Sheriffs of London (vide 6th page). The information contained in this letter, was, however, merely negative; viz. that the Royal corpse should not pass through the city.

We proceed to present our readers with the following very ample details of this melancholy ceremonial.

BRANDENBURGH-HOUSE.

Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, Gosvenor-square who had been appointed conductor of her Majesty's funeral, arrived at Brandenburgh-house soon after 5 o'clock, preceded, by the hearse, drawn by eight horses, and the mourning coaches, with the various funeral habiliments and paraphernalia. There were about twenty coaches and six, the horses' heads ornamented with plumes. The hearse was rather a small one, and surmounted by a profusion of black plumes: on each side, the royal arms, quartered with those of the Brunswick family, were emblazoned in scarlet and gold. This gave to the vehicle rather a splendid appearance.

About the same time Sir George Nayler, as Clarenceux King at Arms, arrived, attended by Mr. Hood the Herald.

A little after 6 o'clock Dr. Lushington arrived. Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Thomas, (acting for Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office,) Dr. Holland, Lieutenants Flynn and Howman, Count Vassali, &c. were present in the State-apartment.

At 6 o'clock precisely a squadron of the Oxford Blues, under the command of Capt. Bouverie, arrived from their Barracks, Regent's Park, (which they left at a quarter before 5 o'clock), at Brandenburgh-house, and rode up the avenue from the lodge, and formed into a line in front of the house. The helmets of the officers were partially covered with black crape. The gates of Brandenburgh-house were kept by Perry, one of the officers of Bow-street who admitted only those whose names were on a list. The Marshalmen of the Royal Household arrived about the same time on horseback. They were in full uniform, with their batons decorated with crape. They wore silk scarfs, and had crape upon their hats.

At seven o-clock the mourning coaches intended for the domestics of her late Majesty's household were ordered to draw up to the door, and the servants, male and female, having entered them, they drew slowly off towards the outer gates. This occupied half an hour. The servants of her Majesty's Council, and of her other officers, occupied places in these Coaches; and the whole was arranged according to their respective ranks.

Mr. Bailey now gave orders for every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession; and he went into the State-room, and gave directions to the Lord Chamberlain's officers to deliver up the body to the persons in waiting, who would carry it to the hearse. The persons whose names are above mentioned (except Mr. Wilde) were in the State room at this period. Sir George Naylor stood in his State dress, at the foot of the her Majesty's coffin; on his right was Mr. Hood, the Herald, holding in his hand the directions from his Majesty's Government, authorizing him to remove the body. On each side of the entrance of the State-apartment stood the officers of the Lord Chamberlain (Grooms of the Great Chamber), in plain dress black, not their State attire. On each side of the body were arranged Mr. Brougham, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Thomas, Dr. Holland, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chippendien, the Assistant Conducter, Alderman Wood, Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, Court Vassali, &c.

On the body of her Majesty being demanded of her executors, Dr. Lushington spoke to the following effect:—

"Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bailey,—You know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the expressed wish of her Majesty's executors, upon the necessity of delay, for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey, and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been presisted in by his Majesty's Government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty), in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made—there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangments suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made."

Mr. Bailey.—I have orders from Government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain. I must do my duty. The body must be removed.

Dr. Lushington.—Touch the body at your peril. You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors, and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation.

Mr. Bailey.—You do not mean to use violence, & prevent by force the removal of the body, I trust, Dr. Lushington.

Dr. Lushington.—I shall use no violence myself.

Mr. Bailey.—Nor recognize it in others.

Mr. Lushington.—I shall neither assist in nor recommend violence, nor shall I join the procession in my official charrater of executor, but merely go as a private individual, to show my respect for her Majesty.

Mr. Bailey.—Very well, Sir; I shall discharge my duty firmly, and, I trust, properly.

At half-past seven the hearse drew up to the door, and the bearers were ordered to be in readiness. Sir George Nayler, attended by Mr. Thomas and Messrs. Seymour, Gardner, and Nost, went into the State-apartment, and taking the cushion and crown from the head of the coffin, he bore it to the coach immediately preceding the hearse, and one of the attendents placed it on the seat. The pall was next brought out and placed also in the same coach. The bearers, twelve in number, then advanced, and took up the coffin to bear it to the hearse. The scene in the interior of the hall at this moment will not soon be forgotten. Many of the inferiteor domestics, who were not to accompany the funeral, had assembled in the passage to take a last view of the remains of their lamented Mistress; and these, with several private persons, lined the room on each side. When the bearers advanced towards the door, the women sobbed aloud; and one threw herself upon the floor, and evinced the most violent and impassioned grief. Those of the other sex shed tears plentifully as the body passed; and several hurried out to see it deposited in the hearse. This having been done, under the immediate inspection of Sir G. Nayler, that gentleman with his attendants entered the carriage in which the crown, &c. were placed. The carriages for the mourners then came to the door in succession.

While Mr. Wilde's coach was stopping at the door of Brandenburgh-house, a message was sent from him that he wished to see Mr. Bailey. This gentleman immediately went to the State-apartment where Mr. Wilde presented him with a written protest against the removal of her Majesty's body. He then addressed Mr. Bailey in very warm language, declaring the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers to be most disgraceful, as well as illegal. He declared that the body was taken by force against the will of the executors, and called upon Mr. Bailey to give him some information as to where he intended to take the procession, by what route, and where was its destination?

Mr. Bailey complained that every impediment was thrown in the way of the person whose duty it was to attend the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession:

"The funeral cavalcade to pass from the gate of Brandenburgh-house, through Hammersmith, to turn by Kensington gravelpits, near the church, into the

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

Continued from the last page Supt.

convocation was not dissolved until seven o'clock in the afternoon, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Heber.....588
—Sir John Nicholl 478
Majority for Mr. Heber....—110
Number polled, 1066

On Friday morning at ten o'clock the polling re-commenced, and at one the election ended, the numbers being as follow—

For Mr. Heber.....612
—Sir John Nicholl.....519
Majority for Mr. Heber....—93
Number polled, 1131.

Mr. Heber was then returned as duly elected, and the convocation was dissolved.

PRICE OF STOCKS 27TH AUG. 1821.

Bank Stock, 236½ 7 6	Long Ann. 19⅜ 11 16ths
3 per Cent. Red. 76⅝ ⅞ ¾	India Bonds, 60 61 pm.
3 per Cent. Cons. 76⅝ 6	Ex. Bills, 2d , 4 6 5 pm.
3½ per Cent. 87⅛	Lottery Tickets, £19 18
4 per Cent. 95¼ ⅞	Cons. for Acc. 76⅝ 6
5 per Cent. Navy, 10[illegible]⅞ 9⅛	

THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 26, 1821.

INTERMENT OF HONEY AND FRANCIS.

It appears from a placard that has been posted in the streets of the metropolis, that a "public funeral" is to takeplace this day (Sunday), when the bodies of Francis and Honey are to be buried at Hammersmith. The placard runs thus:—"The Mechanics of the Metropolis, who had so often, during the last year condoled with that much wronged Lady (late Queen), and so frequently declared their willingness to protect her, if necessary, with their lives, against the wicked machinations of her enemies, lamenting that they had not been made acquainted with her ultimate views respecting the Pageantry of a Coronation, have determined to inter at Hammersmith, the remains of the honest, peaceable, & unfortunate men who fell on the 14th of August, with all possible solemnity, to shew the world how solemnly, respectfully, and peaceably the people of London, had they not been interrupted, would have conducted the remains of the magnanimous, grossly calumniated and persecuted Caroline, through this great metropolis," &c.

The promoters of the public funeral are said to be Dr. W[illegible] Smithfield [illegible]. The parties are to assemble [illegible] to march along Holborn, Oxford-street, &c. [illegible] The expense is to be defrayed by public subscription.

TWENTY-SIXTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Second Day's Drawing Thursday, January 3, 1822.

PRIZES OF 125 SA. RS. EACH.

7	23	53	65	86	93	122
144	158	164	171	183	186	199
218	234	245	263	268	277	344
362	381	396	422	452	469	471
493	498	509	559	563	571	586
684	689	699	703	706	707	714
735	736	757	770	818	819	820
830	840	888	892	908	919	947
960	973	974	977	990		
1017	1035	1068	1185	1190	1191	1207
1209	1218	1219	1222	1223	1271	1313
1326	1334	1340	1375	1430	1495	1506
1558	1575	1589	1590	1607	1635	1645
1651	1690	1723	1734	1754	1765	1770
1781	1812	1817	1836	1838	1862	1872
1876	1877	1890	1892	1903	1910	1912
1915	1919	1963	1988			
2022	2033	2037	2039	2040	2049	2107
2132	2152	2178	2188	2189	2193	2228
2233	2265	2268	2303	2326	2375	2383
2401	2403	2441	2456	2459	2464	2466
3469	2518	2551	2555	2577	2604	2620
2634	2653	2661	2664	2713	2725	2732
2758	2760	2771	2775	2806	2808	2860
2861	2894	2965	2976			
3008	3017	3037	3046	3047	3072	3081
3096	3106	3161	3200	3226	3253	3262
3278	3289	3298	3324	3352	3395	3405
3435	3457	3460	3518	3522	3524	3536
3542	3557	3577	3621	3623	3624	3625
3662	3669	3694	370[illegible]	3710	3725	3735
3757	3768	3777	3800	3824	3836	3838
3841	3864	3874	3875	3878	3889	3904
3918	3928	3957				
4027	4033	4074	4083	4142	4181	4211
4212	4216	4224	4242	4245	4246	4259
4279	4289	4304	4310	4314	4338	4386
4395	4410	4449	4511	4573	4596	4643
4671	4689	4724	4741	4751	4767	4771
4796	4826	4839	4843	4844	4845	4890
4894	4929	4949	4952	4989	4998	
5003	5046	5047	5050	5051	5054	5067
5095	5134	5137	5155	5206	5225	5236
5270	5288	5321	5323	5456	5468	5491
5502	5513	5523	5533	5568	5583	5584
5593	5609	5649	5658	5709	5791	5809
5824	5826	5829	5833	5902	5956	
6006	6009	6021	6024	6049	6058	6166
6177	6192	6207	6241	6253	6272	6311
6337	6350	6365	6369	6408	6417	6423
6430	6470	6473				

2nd and 3rd days' drawing in our next.

Uxbridge road, to Bayswater; from thence to Tyburn-turnpike, down the Edgware-road, along the Newroad, to Islington, down the City-road, along Old-street, Mile-end, to Romford, &c. A squadron of Oxford Blues, from Brandenburgh-house to Romford, to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same regiment from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a guard of honour is in waiting."

Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go with the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor should the body be taken except by force; and when the body stopped at the first stage, he probably should be there to exercise his legal right as executors (which was superior to any usurped power then exercised by the officers employed by his Majesty's Ministers) to have the body removed according to his own will, and that of her late Majesty, without squadrons of soldiers. Mr. Bailey said, that his orders were imperative, and nothing should prevent him from doing his duty. He would take upon himself the peril of removing the body.

The following was the order of the

PROCESSION.

Twelve horse soldiers (Blues) two and two.

1st carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach and six, containing the servants of her Majesty's Chamberlain, and Longuez, the black. } Page.

2d carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach, and six, containing Mr. Wilde's male and female servants, and servant of Sir Geo. Nayler. } Page.

3d carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach and six, containing James Thomas, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's office, with a gent. in the same department. } Page.

Two soldiers on horseback.

His Majesty's eight Deputy Marshals, two and two, in state, on horseback.

Mr. Cabb.	Mr. Shelton.
Mr. Knapman.	Mr. Birch.
Mr. Anderson.	Mr. Ryer.
Mr. Jolly.	Mr. Gilbert.

Twelve Pages on horseback, two and two, with black cloaks and hatbands

Her late Majesty's state carriage, with six horses, containing Sir George Nayler, in his state dress as Clarencieux King of Arms, accompanied by Mr. Hood, the Herald. Sir George carried the Crown and Cushion from the state apartment to the door, and having got into the carriage, they were placed on his lap by the Herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, with their backs towards the horses. The cushion was about two feet long and one foot wide—black velvet, edged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel at each of the four corners. It was an Imperial crown which was carried upon the cushion.

Two of her Majesty's state servants behind the carriages.

Squadron of horse, two and two, attended by their commanding officer.

Hearse with eight black horses.

Page. { THE } Page.
Page. { BODY. } Page.
Page. Page.

Each side of the hearse was decorated with an escutcheon. Postilions in black rode upon the two leading horses. At the end of the hearse was an Imperial crown with the letters C. R. The horses of the hearse and the coaches also were decorated with large black feathers.

Four soldiers, two and two.

Trumpeter.

Eighteen soldiers, two and two.

Page. { 4th Mourning coach and six, in which was alone Lord Hood, her Majesty's Chamberlain. } Page.

Page. { 5th Mourning coach and six, containing Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton. } Page.

Page. { 6th Mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington and his Lady. } Page.

Page. { 7th Mourning coach and six, prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde. } Page.

Page. { 8th Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Ald. Wood and Count Vassali. } Page.

Page. { 9th Mourning coach and six, containing Captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson (son of Sir Robert), her late Majesty's Equerries, with the Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, and Mr. W. Austin. } Page.

Page. { 10th Mourning coach and six, containing Lts. Hownam and Flynn, with two other gent. belonging to the Household. } Page.

Page. { 11th Mourning coach and six contained Mr. Hieronymus, her Majesty's Steward, Marriette Burn (De Mont's sister), Lady Hood's female servant, and Lady A. Hamilton's. } Page.

Page. { 12th Mourning coach and six contained her Majesty's three pages, Mr. Melburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Nicolini. } Page.

13th Mourning coach contained Mr. Bailey, and two other gentlemen, who will accompany the procession to Brunswick, and see the last rites performed over the body of her Majesty, according to his instructions from the British Government.

Page. { A carriage with a servant, containing luggage belonging to the different persons in the cavalcade. } Page.

The carriages of different gentlemen, the friends of her late Majesty.

The Committee of Hammersmith and London two and two.

The hamlet of Hammersmith, as the procession passed up the Broadway, presented a striking spectacle. The Windows of the houses were filled in every part, chiefly with females, all in the deepest mourning; and a great number of men had climbed upon the roofs, and even upon the chimneys, so great was the anxiety to obtain a view of the procession. On each side of the road vehicles of every kind were drawn up, and seats or standing places on them were purchased eargerly, at from 1s. to 3s. The owners of some of the carts and waggons had provided canopies of carpet or sail-cloth, which protected the occupiers of seats from the rain, and these men made a very considerable sum by their speculation. The space between these carriages and houses was completely filled with spectators on foot, many of whom were without umbrellas, or any other than their ordinary covering; but the heavy rain which continued to fall the whole of the morning did not dismay them.

As the procession moved along, it was regarded by the assembled multitude with mournful earnestness. The great majority of the female spectators were in tears, and many wept aloud as they took their last view of the hearse. The fair inhabitants of the hamlet evinced the strongest sensibility upon this melancholy occasion. They were seen at their windows gazing with tearful eyes upon the solemn spectacle, and many were heard to sob aloud, apparently in the greatest agony of grief.

When the head of the procession reached the Broadway, the spectators were gratified with one of the most interesting sights, we believe, ever witnessed. The children, male and female, of Latimer's charity-school, issued from the schoolhouse, in their best dresses, wearing crape upon their hats, and each bearing a small white basket filled with choice flowers. The sides of the basket were covered with crape. The little ones having rangedthemselves at the head of the calvalcade in proper order, two and two, they proceeded on strewing their flowers in the road as they walked along. The extremely neat dresses of the children, with their simple but earnest manner of performing this ceremoney, excited the highest admiration and the deepest sympathy. It imparted a degree of painful interest to the scene, that will long be remembered by those who had an opportunity of beholding it.

The children walked bareheaded, and bore the heavy rain with great cheerfulness. When their stock of flowers was exhausted, they walked out of the line, and stood at the side of the road until the procession had passed them, when they returned to the school-house.

These children had been furnished with their baskets on Monday, and they went round on that day to the principal inhabitants of the hamlet, and begged from each a supply of the best flowers in the garden.

ASSEMBLAGE IN HYDE-PARK.

While the arrangements for the procession were forming at Brandenburgh-house, an immense crowd of horsemen and pedestrians was collected at Hyde-park-corner, which increased rapidly from five until eight o'clock, by which time it was prodigious, notwithstanding the deluge of rain which continued without intermission the whole morning. By half-past six, a considerable body of horsemen having assembled by appointment inside the Park-gate, all habited in the deepest mourning, and wearing sable cloaks, crape hatbands and scarfs, and other badges of grief, they proceeded to Hammersmith, amidst the sorrowful ejaculations of the people, for the purpose of falling in with the procession. Upon arriving at the turnpike, the populace insisted that the horsemen should pay no toll, it being, we believe, a popular error that funerals pay no toll under any circumstances. The gent. themselves seemed willing to pay, but hesitating in consequence of the calls from the crowd, the keeper closed the gate against them, upon which the populace instantly tore it from its hinges, dashed it on one side; nor did they suffer any horseman who passed afterwards to pay. Shortly after this, a doubt seemed to prevail as to which rout the procession would adopt, and the anxiety upon this subject soon became extremely intense. Every coach, every horseman, or even foot-passenger who came from the direction of Hammersmith, was questioned with the greatest eagerness as to whether he knew any thing of the matter; and each succeeding person interrogated gave a different answer from the preceding one. At about a quarter past eight, it was announced that the procession was moving along the road at the other extremity of the Park, and instantly the whole crowd streamed off with all the speed in their power to the Oxford-street gate. Here they found that the same uncertainty prevailed as at Hyde-park-corner; &, after having waited with great patience for half an hour, another report was circulated that the procession was going along by Knightsbridge. Immediately the whole Park was covered with a moving cloud of umbrellas, the people having made their way over all parts of the wall along the Edgware road, and directing their course back again to Hyde-park-corner. Still the route remained unascertained, and it was now understood that no even any of the persons at Hammersmith, except the undertaker, who was in the confidence of his Majesty's Government, were informed of the intended line it was to take. This circumstance appeared to excite a general murmur of indignation. But the more indignant and exasperated the people were, the more firmly rooted, if possible, became their determination to endure every inconvenience and hardship, rather than lose this occasion, the last they ever could enjoy to offer this manifestation of respect to the Royal remains. Multitudes proceeded on to Hammersmith, as the more certain way of avoiding the frustration of their purpose. But the greater number appeared to conclude, from the stationary appearance of some of the Friendly Societies' flags, which with emblems of mourning attacked to them, were waiting the arrival of the procession, that it would certainly pass that way. However, once more, (in consequence of the arrival of a horseman with the intelligence,) it was understood that the procession was about to pass the other way; and again the immense multitude rolled back the whole length of Hyde-park to the Edgware-road, and again disappointment alone awaited them. The angry feeling excited against the authors of this suspense became considerably enhanced by a suggestion that the different horsemen who had given the false intelligence at various times, were persons expressly employed to deceive the people with unfounded reports and thereby call off their attention from the direction in which the procession was to move. At this period the whole length of the Edgware-road was thronged to excess as far as we could see; and vast numbers made their way to the Paddington-road, under the impression that that was the destined route. A long line of carriages also blocked up each of the various roads through which there was any chance of the procession passing. It now approached to eleven o'clock, and nothing but feeling of the deepest, the most heart-rooted affection and grief, could account for the extraordinary patience and perseverance with which this immense concourse of persons, male and female, endured unintermitting fatigue, wet, and hunger, for a space of six hours. At length the arrival of one or two horsemen from Hammersmith, known not to be in the service of Government, who informed the anxious inquirers that surrounded them that the most probable course for the procession to adopt was by Knightsbridge, induced the crowd to traverse Hyde-park a fourth time & take their final stand in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park corner, where during another hour suspense of & anxity, they remained until the approach of the procession was at length announced in reality.

ROUTE FROM HAMMERSMITH TO HYDE-PARK-CORNER.

The procession moved on, at a slow pace, through the immense crowds that lined each side of the road. When it arrived as far as Kensington Church, an obstacle of a most formidable and decisive nature, regarded the disposition of the assembled multitude to effect a change in the route planned by the Government, presented itself. Here it was perceived that two wagons were drawn across the street which lead to the Gravel-pits, one of them loaded. The other was a Military wagon. By what chance or for what purpose it was placed there, we have not learned. An attempt had been made, it appeared, to loosen the pavement, so as effectually to prevent the passage of any cavalcade; indeed, the very long delay of the procession at Kensington, proves that obstacles of no common kind were opposed to it. On the representation of some persons in the suite, the military wagon was speedily removed; but this was no sooner done than another wagon, which was on the other side of the main street, was thrust by the people into the gap. The people seemed determined to resist any attempt to remove these waggons, and continually cried, "Through the city! through the city!" There was no attempt at this time to remove the waggons by force. The soldiers sat quietly on their horses in the places which had been assigned to them in the train.

A messenger was now sent from Kensington to Lord Liverpool. Meantime the barrier was increased by the constant accumulation of carts from behind. We heard also that there was a trunck dug in the upper part of the Gravel-pit-road. The conductor of the procession would not take upon himself the responsibility of moving in any other direction than that laid down in the written directions. The whole cavalcade therefore halted, until new instructions could be obtained. The procession reached Kensington at half-past nine, and it was not till after eleven that it moved on again, in consequence of a message, it was said, from the Earl of Liverpool.

At the end of the lane in front of the church several skirmishes took place between the police-officers and the people, in which many severe blows were exchanged on both sides.

The procession next moved on to the gate into Hyde-park, near Kensington; and an attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed: for the people, apprehensive that the hearse would thus be turned out of the direct road into the New Road, and would not pass through the City, shut the gates, and the conductors consulted to pass on through Kensington-gore and Knightsbridge. When the procession reached Hyde-park-corner, we found a troop of the Life Guards drawn up; at whose appearance much dissatisfaction was expressed by the people. Indeed, from the moment when the procession moved from Brandenburgh-house, the greatest dissatisfaction was displayed by the people at the appearance of the soldiery. As the procession passed by the Broadway, Hammersmith, a thousand voices exclaimed, "Why are the soldiers here?" and the hissings and hootings accompanied and followed them along the road. The soldiery bore these attacks at first with apparent good humour. At this period an immense multitude assembled—a multitude which, even on the finest day, and under circumstances of a more joyous nature, we never saw exceeded. The general cry among the people was, that the royal corpse should be carried through the City—that it should be paraded amongst that honest and honourable body who, from the first moment of her Majesty's return to this country, had proved themselves her decided and disinterested friends. Many persons who were determined that her Majesty's corpse should pass through the streets of London, carried in their hand copies of the official declaration, which told to the public, that the remains of the Queen should be conveyed from Hammersmith in an almost private manner. This announcement excited amidst the crowd the strongest sentiments of reprobation; and those sentiments were loudly expressed, as the procession approached Park-lane. Groans, hisses, and execrations, were here levelled at the soldiers; and again it was demanded, in a voice of thunder, "what business had they there on such an occasion? The Life Guards, who had before signalized themselves in the neighbourhood, were not quite so gentle as they had previously been, and they struck, with the flat of their swords some of those persons who reproached them. They attempted to force, with arms, a passage down Park-lane; but the dense mass of people, and the coaches, carts and cars, which in a very few minutes were thrown across the road, rendered their efforts wholly abortive. Here there was a delay for a few minutes; until at length the officer of the guard having consulted with some persons near him the procession was ordered to turn, and it entered the Park at the corner gate, and proceeded towards Cumberland-gate the entrance at the Oxford-street end. The Life Guards were drawn up six on each side of the gate. Two of them then passed the procession, and rode ahead of the horsemen. The appearance of this fresh supply of military force occasioned the most boisterous uproar. Some of the Guards, displeased with the abuse they received, struck the people; but the people, though unarmed, did not refrain from taunting ejaculations. An immense multitude covered the Park and all was peace and quiet, except when the military appeared. Some of the Life Guards rode to & fro, which seemed to excite much displeasure among the crowd, which was testified by hissing and hooting.

HYDE-PARK AND ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE AT CUMBERLAND-GATE.

At about twelve o'clock the procession entered the Park, and during its passage through it a scene of confusion and outrage ensued of which he annals of tumor any other Christian country can, it is hoped, present few parallels. Vast numbers of persons on foot and on horseback passed with great speed along Park-lane, and in all directions towards Cumberland-gate at the end of Oxford-street. Their object was suspected by the Guards to be to attack that gate before them, with the view of meeting the procession and so forcing it to turn back. To prevent this, the Guards galloped through the Park at full speed, in order to gain Cumberland-gate before them. Simultaneously with this movement of the Guards and the multitude attendant on the royal funeral, the procession itself moved at a very quick pace through the Park. Suddenly, however, it halted, and it was understood that the people had closed the gates. Amidst the disorder that now reigned, it became difficult, if not impossible, to form any judgment of what was passing. It became necessary, we understand, in consequence of the peremptory order issued to the citizens, to force a way for the procession through whatever impediments might present themselves, for them to disperse the multitude at Cumberland-gate, and clear a passage. The people were equally bent on turning the procession, and forcing it into the route of the city. Here a contest arose and fierce, we deeply grieve to say, blood was shed. Some stones and sticks were thrown at the military, and a magistrate, we believe, being present, the soldiers were sanctioned in firing their pistols and carbines at the unarmed crowd. Screams of terror were heard in every direction, and numbers were seen flying across the Park in dismay. Of the destruction to human life that ensued from this dreadful scene, it is ascertained that two were killed. Richard Honey, a carpenter, residing at No. 2, Row-street, Soho, who was shot at the corner of Great Cumberland-street; and George Francis, of No. 7, King-gate-street, Holborn, who received a pistol ball near Cumberland-gate. Several of the wounded were carried to St. George's Hospital. So completely did the soldiery appear at this period to have lost the good temper and forbearance they previously evinced that they fired shots, we understand, in the direction in which the procession was moving. In consequence of this, some gentlemen, we understand, belonging to the parish of Hammersmith, and who occupied a coach next to that of Alderman Wood, narrowly escaped with their lives. A ball passed through one of the panels of the coach, and came out at the other side, but most providentialy without any injury to those within it.

CUMBERLAND-GATE TO TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

The procession now crossed the end of Oxford-street; and, leaving Tyburn-turnpike on the left, passed down the Edgware-road towards Paddington. Almost immediately upon the cessation of the firing, the latter part of the procession, which during the continuance of the unfortunate affray between the military and the people had remained in the Park, proceeded rapidly forward, and joined the rest of the funeral train in the Edgware-road. Upon leaving the Park, several mourning coaches, followed by a considerable number of horsemen, broke out of the line of the procession, and proceeding down Cumberland-street, turned off the right, and, as far as we could learn, did not again take any share in the solemn ceremony in which they had previously borne a part. Whether this proceeding resulted from a feeling of disgust at the transaction which had just before taken place, we do not know; but it was evident that at this moment the minds of the individuals in the procession were much discomposed. The populace in Oxford-road and at Tyburn-gate appeared to be in the highest degree exasperated against the military, whom they loaded with the bitterest execrations. Some cried out "They have shot a man, and killed him;" others wished to draw the attention of the horsemen in the funeral train to the blood of the unfortunate sufferers in the conflict which stained the ground in several places. The procession continued to proceed along the Edgware road, as strong in numbers as when it first left Hammersmith, with the exception of the seceders we have above alluded to. The rain, which had latterly somewhat abated, again poured in torrents as the procession advanced on the Edgware-road. The number of pedestrian followers continued undiminished. Indeed, it was somewhat surprising, at least it would have been so on any other occasion, to perceive the vast number of respectable people who followed the procession on foot, (and who proceeded onwards totally regardless of the almost incessant rain which wetted them to the skin. As the procession moved along the New road, the crowd became more dense and compact. Large groups of individuals in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, were collected at the ends of all the streets running south from the New-road. At the top of Portland-place, and in the Regent's Park, the assemblage was immense.

STOPPAGE AT THE TOP OF TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

It was about half-past one when the head of the procession had advanced to the end of the New Paddington-road, and was about to cross the top of Tottenham-court road, for the purpose of continuing the route to the City road. Here, however, a sudden and insurmountable obstacle presented itself: the people made a second and more successful attempt to effect the object of having the Queen carried through the metropolis, instead of being hurried through its outskirts. In an instant they put in practice the only effectual means of obtaining their object: every wagon, cart, coach, and vehicle, of whatever description, was seized, and thus formed a dense deep mass, extending the whole width of the road, and almost a hundred yards in depth. Through such a compact body it was impossible to force any passage except by artillery. The leader of the procession looked at the impenetrable mass with dismay, and turned down into Tottenham-court-road. The persons, however, who had the conduct of the funeral, made another fruitless effort to pass down the City-road; but the multitude again anticipated and defeated them. Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, down which the leader of the procession attempted to pass, was in an instant blocked up with carriages of all description. The procession was thus compelled to move on in a straight line towards St. Giles's, every street which leads out of Tottenham-court-road towards the direction of the New road, being rendered inaccessible by the instantaneous blockade of the multitude.

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD TO THE CITY.

At the bottom of Oxford-street those who acted in opposition to the wishes of the people, intended to turn the procession back into some of the by-streets by means of a regiment of foot soldiers; but the military were too late, either by passive obstruction or by firing. The procession now moved onwards till it reached the top of Drury-lane; and here the main passage down Holborn being completely blocked up, it was compelled to take the direction towards the Strand. Now so anxious and so determined were the people not to be defeated, that it having occurred to them that another attempt might be made to keep in the irregular path, by turning out of Drury-lane into Great Queen-street, and thus returning to Holburn, they effectually blocked up the avenue of Queen street, and forced the procession to descend into the Strand. It may here be proper to remark, that the Oxford Blues who were on duty at the time the Life Guards fired on the people, did not participate in the outrage. They were, of course, during the whole day, favourites of the people, and were repeatedly cheered.

When the cavalcade arrived at the bottom of Newcastle-street, a body of infantry was drawn up in a semicircular line across the street from the New Church to prevent the populace from passing. Upon reaching Temple-bar, the procession halted for a short time; and we understand that a part of the body of Life Guards which had hitherto accompanied the cavalcade, here separated from it and returned to the west end of the town.

THE CITY.

As soon as the cavalcade passed the gates of Temple-bar, the Lord Mayor in his private carriage placed himself at its head, and in this order it proceeded up Fleet-street. It is almost unnecessary to state that all the shops in the streets through which the procession moved in the city were closely shut up, and all the windows of the houses in the same line were crowded with individuals dressed generally in deep mourning, who appeared to take the deepest interest in the solemn scene which was passing before them. The route observed through the city was along Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, round St. Paul's church-yard, through Cheapside, past the Exchange into Leadenhall-street, and from thence to Whitechapel-church. The numbers of the people assembled in these streets exceeded all calculation. The roofs of houses and every point which could command a view of the procession, were possessed by anxious multitudes. A very delicate mark of respect was shown by the people in the city towards the remains of our lamented Queen. The populace in the streets, and the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

inhabitants at their windows, invariably stood uncovered whilst the hearse passed.

Those who had waited on her Majesty with addresses, were not negligent on this occasion. After bearing a heavy rain from four o'clock in the morning till twelve at noon, they joined the funeral procession. We observed amongst those people, the carpenters, the brass founders, the morocco leather dressers, coopers, &c. They marched in ranks, with banners and emblems of their profession. One large banner, white with black letters, had the following inscription:—"Power of Public Opinion;" another had—"United we stand;" another—"Spanish Leather Dressers; Justice will triumph;" another—"Friends of Humanity." The sailors who had assembled at Whitechapel, and a number of societies in various parts, moved towards Hammersmith, on learning that the corpse of her Majesty was to be conveyed by the outskirts of the metropolis towards Harwich. The streets were, during the day, crowded with decent people, all in mourning. At the boundary of the city, in Whitechapel, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Waithman left the procession; it was then five o'clock; and the fatigue and exhaustion of both man and horse were such as to make it impossible to go much further without rest.

ROUTE FROM WHITECHAPEL TO ROMFORD.

From Whitechapel the procession moved on to Mile-end, in the same order in which it had passed through the city, with this difference, that before it reached the former place it was joined by a large additional body of sailors, who formed in small parties of six abreast, intervening between the hearse and the carriages in front. The procession at this place (Mile-end) advanced at a much more rapid rate than it had been enabled to do before. The groups of mariners which had just joined it, however, kept pace with it, and continued to move on in very regular order until it reached Bow.

The procession entered Bow a short time past five o'clock. The crowds which lined the roads and filled the houses on its approach to this place were very great. We here noticed as well as in several other stages of the melancholy procession, that the females received it with tears.

The mariners who joined the melancholy procession at Mile-end, continued with it (though even at this place the rapidity of its movements was considerably greater than what would be called very quick walking) until it reached nearly to Bow; at this place the cavalry (and of course the hearse and its attendant carriages) advanced at such a quick rate as defied the exertions of any ordinary pedestrian. The consequence was, that many of those who had accompanied the funeral on foot, were obliged to drop behind. This rapid pace was continued for the greater part of the way between Mile-end and Bow? and though at the latter place, in consequence of the great crowds which preceded it, its speed was relaxed, yet still it was greater than that with which an ordinary pedestrian could keep pace. In justice, however, we must add that the haste which we have here noticed, did not continue throughout the procession to Romford, it now and then subsided into the more solemn movement which befitted a funeral of a Queen. The procession continued in nearly the same order from Bow to Stratford, in both of which places, we should observe, its entrance was announced by the tolling of the church bells. In Stratford there was the same concourse of spectators, and the same affecting sympathy from the females, which we noticed before. At this latter place, the bodies of sailors which had joined the procession formed in lines, at each side of the road; and as soon as the procession passed through, they returned towards town. Many of the horsemen, who had accompanied the funeral from Hyde-park, also quitted at this place. The cavalcade then moved on occasionally in a very quick trot to Ilford. Here the funeral was met by large bodies of the inhabitants, on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every description, which lined the roads at both sides. Among these we noticed a number of private carriages filled with ladies dressed in deep mourning.

At a quarter-past six o'clock the funeral entered Ilford, the streets of which were thronged with spectators. At the doors and windows of every house we noticed groups of individuals, who appeared to sympathized most deeply in the general feeling. At Ilford the greater part of the Knight Marshal's men left the procession. The cavalcade then moved on towards Romford, but at rather a slower pace than it had kept since it left Mile-end. At about a mile at this side of the town it was met by a deputation of the inhabitants, attired in deep mourning, each individual bearing a black wand, covered at the top with crape. Preceded by this body it entered Romford at a quarter to eight o'clock. The White Heart Inn, where it was determined that her Majesty's suite should stop and dine, was hung with mourning. A large canopy covered with black cloth, handsomely festooned, was raised over the gateway under which the persons composed the procession had to pass. As soon as the mourners had alighted from their carriages, the hearse with the Royal remains was drawn about a hundred yards further into the town. The Horse Guards (blue), which had attended it from London, were here relieved by a party of the 4th Light Dragoons. Of these, a small guard of honour was placed round the hearse; the remainder of the troop paraded up and down the street in its vicinity. It was expected by some that the stay of the procession at Romford would not exceed half an hour, and by others it was thought that it would remain there for the night. Indeed, from the fatigue which all the individuals who formed the procession had undergone, it was impossible that they could proceed without some considerable time being allowed for refreshment and repose. At a little before eleven o'clock the guard of honour in attendance on the Royal corpse began to move, and very soon the hearse was drawn up to its former station in the procession. It was at this time preceded by the deputation which had ushered it into the town, each member bearing a lighted torch. The appearance of the assemblage thus formed was truly grand. The procession was also accompanied for a short distance by the principal inhabitants of the town.

During the few short stoppages which the funeral made on the road, a great number of very decent people pressed round the hearse, anxious to be allowed to touch the coffin. The wish of many of them was complied with, and they laid their hands on the end of the coffin with the utmost reverence, and departed apparently highly gratified.

The procession arrived at Harwich at half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, and the royal remains were immediately embarked. The barge of the *Glasgow* frigate, bearing the half-hoisted standard of England, with its commander, Captain Doyle, had been drawn under the point of the jetty, and six other man-of-war's boats attended on the outside ready to tow it off. A few minutes before twelve, the body was raised by the crane. At that instant Landguard fort fired the first minute gun. The coffin was lowered into the *Glasgow's* barge. The spectators could now see that the new silver plate had replaced the gilt plate ordered by her Majesty's will, which was removed by the executors. The barge was quickly towed off, surrounded by the men of war's boats to the *Pioneer* schooner, a vessel employed in the Preventive Service, which instantly hoisted the royal standard, and made sail out of the harbour to join the *Glasgow* frigate which lay two miles east of Landguard fort. On the crown being lowered into the boat, it immediately proceeded to the *Pioneer* schooner, & was followed at a short distance by numbers of the boat which had previously been stationed around the jetty, & of which several had arrived from

THE METROPOLIS ON TUESDAY.

The general appearance of the metropolis on this day of mourning was little less striking than on that when the remains of the late King were consigned to the tomb. On that occasion an order appeared in the Gazette enjoining the suspension of all business. The churches were opened for the performance of divine service, and the natural disposition to mourn the severe loss the nation had sustained, was strengthened by every species of solemn observance; as well as the complete exclusion of wordly thoughts & affairs. On Tuesday, although the expression of feeling was wholly spontaneous we noticed very few shops indeed, within the precints of the city and the surrounding parishes, which were not closed in part. Great numbers of them were wholly so, and the instances were far from being rare, wherein the owners had closed the doors as well as the shutters of their shops. Among the members of the Society of Friends, there was scarcely an individual who did not adopt this latter course. The tolling of bells in the different churches, in most instances muffled, was as far as our observation went, universal. On the banks of the river in different places, but particularly near Westminster bridge, minute guns were firing in the early part of the day. All the ships in the river had their flags half-mast high, and the same tribute of respect was paid at the Tower. We never recollect having observed the public mind to be so highly agitated as it was in the city, and other districts at a distance from the line of the procession, while its route remained undetermined. The alternations of hope and fear were painted in every countenance, as tidings arrived, that the procession would, or would not, pass through the city. Any person who professed to bring intelligence from the westward, was instantly surrounded by a group of anxious inquirers. Each answer was a contradiction to that which preceded it, and the result was involved in complete uncertainty. Nevertheless, not an individual would quit his post. At a quarter before three, the Lord Mayor, who had just before received a note from Mr. Sheriff Waithman, which was brought by a horseman at full speed from the line of the procession, issued a written notice at the Mansion-house, that funeral procession of her Majesty would pass through the city.

In closing the account of her Majesty's funeral, we cannot help again recurring to the deep and general feeling which the sight of the procession excited on the whole way through which it passed. The road between London and Harwich during the day, and even a part of the night, was lined with spectators; the hedge-rows were frequently peopled; they had even climbed trees; the windows and even tops of the houses in the towns and villages were crowded, and this immense mass seemed to have only one common feeling, which nearly all manifested by a voluntary mourning-dress.

His Majesty, on learning of the Queen's death, at Holyhead, ordered mourning. The usual marks of respect with regard to the lowering of flags, &c. were paid by his Majesty's yachts, the various ships of war, and the private yacht.—After the intelligence of the death of the Queen, his Majesty did not appear on deck. In every respect his Majesty followed the etiquette observed on such mournful occasions. He dined alone.

The Duke of York, on hearing of the death of the Queen, ordered all the windows of the Pavilion at Brighton to be closed.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who has orders to take the body of her Majesty to Cuxhaven, was the Officer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand-rope to assist her in coming up the side of his Majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England to be married.

Her Majesty's Coffin.—It is a singular circumstance that the plate prepared, and engraved with a Latin inscription, according to the order of the Home Department, has not been put on her Majesty's coffin. On Mr. Hieronymus getting out of the carriage in which he rode to Chelmsford, it was observed that he carried the plate of the coffin in his hands. By inquiry we learn that the plate and inscription so prepared, does not accord with the wishes of her Majesty's Executors and friends, and that it is intended to place on the coffin another plate differently inscribed, on the arrival of the body at Brunswick.

It does not appear certain, from the terms of her late Majesty's will, that Government made any specific promise of purchasing and presenting to her Cambridge-house. Her Majesty herself paid the two first instalments, amounting to 9,000l., so that only 6,000l. remain due. For these she gave an order on the next quarter's salary, due at Michaelmas, and for this only the house of Ransom and Co. is guarantee and possesses the titles. There is no doubt but the house will sell for the whole sum of 15,000l. at which it was purchased for her Majesty, and thus will leave 9,000l. for Mr. Wm. Austin.

AUGUST 19.

We have a most sincere satisfaction in being enabled to state, that all the country letters concur in one uniform representation with respect to the approaching harvest: by the concurrent language of all of them, it appears that the ground has not been for many years more thickly covered, nor the wheat, barleys, and oats, of a better kind as to weight & apparent quality.

The Paris papers of Monday last state, on the authority of commercial letters, that a new revolution has taken place at Rio Janeiro; that the Prince Regent had quitted that city, and gone on board ship; and that a Provisional Junta of Government had been appointed after his departure.

THE ARMY.—The following, we understand, is the new scale of prices of Commissions in the Army: *Cavalry.*—Lieutenant-Colonel, 6,175*l.*; Major, 4,575*l.*; Captain, 3,225*l.*; Lieutenant, 1,190*l.*; Cornet, 840*l.* *Infantry.*—Lieut.-Colonel, 4,500*l.*; Major, 3,200*l.*; Captain, 1,800*l.*; Lieut., 700*l.*; Ensign, 150*l.*

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

COURT MOURNING.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Aug. 14, 1821.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Wednesday next the 15th instant, for her late Majesty Queen Caroline-Amelia-Elizabeth, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shammy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

The following is a correct transcript of her Majesty's Will:

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline, Queen-Consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

I revoke all former wills.

I constitute and appoint Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, and Thomas Wilde, Esq. barister at law, Trustees and Executors of this my will.

In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta Duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees all my right, title and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, & wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise; and upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years; and, in the mean time, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the same William Austin. And I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my executors, to be disposed of according their will and pleasure, all and every my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of death.

CAROLINE, R. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and published this 3d day of August, in the year 1821, Brandenburgh-house, in the presence of H. BROUGHAM, THOS. DENMAN, HENRY HOLLAND, M. D. HOOD.

This is a Codicil to my Will, dated this 3d day of August:—

I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Marriette Brun. I direct that a particular box by me described, be sealed with my seal and delivered to Mr. Obichini, of Colman-street, merchant; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l.* I wish that government would pay the 15,000*l.*, the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desired to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor; my landaulet to John Hieronymus.

Witnesses, CAROLINE, R.
HOOD, H. BROUGHAM, T. DENMAN, HENRY HOLLAND, M. D.

This is a Codicil of my last Will:—

I give to John Hieronymus and Marriette Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi, the sum of 1000*l.* and an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the Cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself to Lady Anne Hamilton. I give the picture of myself, which is a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I bequeath to the Marquis Antaldi that which he shall choose; and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the Viscount and Viscountess Hood, 500*l.* each. I have already given to John Hieronymus one carriage; I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

Signed in the presence of CAROLINE, R.
HENRY HOLLAND, M. D. Aug. 5 1821.

A Codicil to my Will:—

I give and bequeath to William Austin, all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburgh house, and also all unused linen.

I direct my executors to make application to his Majesty's Government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley-street; and I give and bequeath ——— sum of money, as my said executors shall procure and obtain in that respect, unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the Government shall refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in the said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy: but in case the Government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case, the proceeds which may be realized by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate.—Dated 7th day of August 1821.

CAROLINE, R.

Witness, HENRY U. THOMSON, Kensington.

THE TIMES.

AUGUST 24TH 1824.

The remains of her late MAJESTY have reached Cuxhaven. Early on Sunday morning last the funeral squadron, consisting of his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, with the Royal corpse on board, accompanied by the *Tyne*, the *Rosario*, the *Wye*, and the *Gannett*, appeared off that port. They had not been brought to an anchor when the mail left Cuxhaven; but as the wind was then blowing from the eastward, it was supposed that it would be necessary to moor the vessels, and that some days might elapse before the fleet, on account of the prevalence of easterly winds could proceed up the Elbe as far as Stadt, the place fixed upon for the disembarkation.

AUGUST 25.

At a late hour last night we received the concluding accounts from the inquest which sat on the body of George Francis. The verdict which they have brought in is "*Wilful Murder* against a Life Guardsman unknown." With pain we record this afflicting verdict, because it gives us deep concern that a British soldier should, on the oath of 14 respectable citizens, deserve to be charged with such a crime. Whether the same anxious and disgraceful efforts will be made to screen the criminal from public justice, as before the nature of his offence was determined by the voice of a tribunal recognized by the laws and constitution of England, a day or two perhaps may decide. No blame can be thrown upon the respectable portion of the press, at least, for any attempt on its part, to bias, corrupt, or intimidate the Jury. The verdict is as it ought to be—their own. In spite of all the reproach and impatience manifested, the inquest listened to and weighed the evidence; they heard all that could be told of the origin, progress, and dreadful results of the attack made, (as they have now most solemnly decided) on the people.

The principal circumstance in the great mass of testimony delivered on this inquest, to which we feel it necessary to turn the attention of our readers, is this:—That although stones and brickbats were flung by the people before the firing, none were thrown until after the soldiers had been seen by a crowd of witnesses cutting at the people with their swords. The above fact is of prime importance, because it ascertains the authors of the original aggression.

The *Journal de Paris* contains the following curious piece of intelligence:—"We have already stated that a report prevails in London that George IV. will contract, after a few months, a new marriage. Some pretend that it will be with the sister of Prince Esterhazy; others say the sister of Prince Leopold his Majesty's son-son-law."

AUGUST 27.

Our bodings of mischief from the projected funeral of yesterday were not, unhappily, without foundation, although the precise form and occasion of that mischief were not such as could well have been foreseen. The funeral took place. A great crowd attended. A powerful civil force had also been provided by the Sheriff, who himself accompanied the procession to Hammersmith; and as no troops were authorized to molest or meddle with it, all so far went smoothly on. On the return, however, past Knightsbridge-barracks, the gates of which were unfortunately open, some insulting language was interchanged between the soldiers and people, when the former, apparently under no restraint from their officers, rushed into the road and attacked the people on their passage. Some of the Life Guards wore their side arms; and some persons were seriously hurt, though none mortally. The Sheriff himself was in imminent peril, one soldier being observed in the act of preparing to "bring him down." The whole is said to have proceeded from the intemperance of the privates of the Life Guards, who seemed to be under no control. What scenes are these in a civilized country? And what have they to answer for who set afloat the spirit which has produced them?

THE QUEEN'S REMAINS.—HARWICH, Aug. 25.—The *Castlereagh* packet has just arrived from Cuxhaven. I have in consequence learnt that the *Glasgow* frigate, containing the body of the late Queen, together with the other ships of war which formed the convoy, reached Cuxhaven on Sunday last. Her Majesty's remains were immediately taken from on board the *Glasgow*, and placed in the *Wye*. The latter vessel shortly after sailed for Stadt with the royal corpse, accompanied by the *Gannett* sloop of war, having on board her late Majesty's carriage, and such of her servants as have been permitted to attend the funeral. It was supposed that these ships would reach Stadt on Monday. Lord & Lady Hood & Lady Ann Hamilton landed from the *Glasgow*, at Cuxhaven, on Sunday, and set off by land to meet the royal corps at Stadt. The *Earl of Leicester* packet, with Mr. Alderman Wood, and a number of other passengers on board, was seen at no great distance from Cuxhaven, which place it was expected to reach on Monday.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—On Thursday morning the convocation was opened at nine o'clock by the Vice-Chancellor, soon after which the polling commenced. The

(*Continued in the Additional Sup.*